Royal West End the brand that made reputation. Leaders of 20 years. Rs. 185 only. WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

# The Bombay Chronicle

17 years in Royal West End gives such service. Get it from WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

VOL. VII. NO. 156 BOMBAY: MONDAY, AUGUST 4, 1919. TWO ANNAS

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

## SHIPPING.

### P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

| Date about. | Steamers. | Tons. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 16th August | Chindwara* | 5,192 | Extra B. I. Co's Sailing. |
| 26th " | Sardinia | 6,580 | Extra |
| 27th " | Manora* | 7,888 | Extra B. I. Co's Sailing. |
| 2nd Sept. | Kashgar* | 8,840 | Extra |
| 15th " | Devanha | 8,092 | |

*Not calling at Marseilles.

There are a number of 3rd class open cot passages available for Indian gentlemen by the "MANORA." Single fare to London is Rs. 450 and quotations for return tickets either first or second saloon will be given on application. There are also third class passages available for women and children in this steamer in 14 and 16 berthed cabins at similar rates.

| | FIRST SALOON. "A" "B" | SECOND SALOON. "C" "A" "B" | NATIVE SERVANTS DECK. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. Rs. | Rs. Rs. Rs. | Rs |
| BOMBAY TO LONDON | | | |
| Single | 816 756 | 606 576 516 | 330 |
| Return | 1,224 1,134 | 1,044 864 774 | 570 |
| BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES | | | |
| Single | 768 720 | 660 552 492 | 330 |
| Return | 1,152 1,080 | 990 828 738 | 945 |

### TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

| Date About. | Steamers. | Tons. |
|---|---|---|
| 8th August | Dunera | 5414 |

### SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

| Date About. | Steamers. | — |
|---|---|---|
| 4th Aug. | Lightning | Karachi & P Gulf. |
| 7th " | Lhasa | Karcah Direct |
| 7th " | Dumra | Karachi & Persian Gulf (Fast Mail.) |
| 7th " | Bankura | Karachi & Persian Gulf (Fast Mail.) |
| 14th " | Karapara | E and S Africa |

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

### NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan).

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

| Steamer. | Commander. | Tons. | Arrival. | Departure |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Shinyo Maru | S. Mori | 5775 | 30th July | 9th Aug |
| Tenkai Maru | | 3116 | 5th Aug. | 10th Aug. |
| Dakar Maru No. 2 | | 2785 | 15th Aug. | 20th Aug. |
| Hozel Maru | | 3658 | 18th Aug. | 29th Aug |

For Freight apply to:—

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

### OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in Japan).
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet—167 Vessels. Gross Tonnage 462,000

REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Bombay to Marseilles and Genoa via Aden Djibouti and Port Said.

| Steamer | Captain. | Arrival | Departure | Destination |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Siam Maru | D. Imaizumi | 16th July | 4th Aug | Japan |
| Hitachi Maru | S. Iwazawa | 3rd Aug. | 14th Aug. | Japan |
| Seiyo Maru | K. Tsuji | 10th Aug. | 18th Aug. | Japan. |
| Saigon Maru | | 10th August | 21st August | Japan. |
| Indus Maru | | 20th August | 31st " | Japan. |

(Only Cargo Service to Marseilles and Intermediate ports).

For Freight, apply to:—

M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.

Ajam Building, Ballard Road,
Fort, Bombay.

## BANKING.

### THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 23,000,000

Head Office: Yokohama.

Branches:—

Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Rio de Janeiro, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Sourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tokio, Tsingtau, Vladivostock.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

T. AIZAWA,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

### THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital ..... £1,500,000
Paid-up Capital ..... £750,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £750,000
Reserve Fund ..... £700,000

HEAD OFFICE:
14, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bangkok | Hongkong | Kwala Lumpur |
| Batavia | Howrah | Madras |
| Bombay | (Calcutta) | Mauritius |
| Calcutta | Kandy | Penang |
| Colombo | Karachi | Rangoon |
| Delhi | Kota Bahru | Shanghai |
| Galle | (Kalantan) | Singapore |

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. A. ROBERTSON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

### THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY 1895.

| | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Capital Authorised | 50,00,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Capital Issued | 31,00,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Capital Subscribed | 31,00,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Capital Paid-up | 16,45,259 | 9 | 6 |
| Reserve Funds | 12,38,033 | 5 | 1 |

HEAD OFFICE. LAHORE.

BRANCHES

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amritsar | Hyderabad (Sindh) | Multan City |
| Bombay | Jullundhur | Peshawar City |
| Calcutta | Jammu | Patiala |
| Cawnpore | Jhelum City | Rawalpindi |
| Delhi | Karachi | Sargodha |
| D. I. Khan | Kasur | Sialkot |
| Ferozepore | Lahore City | Srinagar |
| Gujranwalla | Lyallpur | Umballa City |
| Hapur | Ludhiana | |
| Hoshiarpur | | |

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are brought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

RUPCHAND KAPUR,
Manager.

### THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the name of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

## BANKING.

### THE NATIONAL BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA, LIMITED.

With which are incorporated

The Bank of Africa, Ltd., The National Bank, Ltd. and The National Bank of The Orange River Colony, Ltd.

Bankers to the Government of the Union of South Africa in the Transvaal, Natal and Orange Free State.

Bankers to the British Imperial Government in South Africa.

Paid-up Capital ..... £2,850,000
With Power to increase to ... £4,000,000
Capital and Reserve ..... £3,715,000

HEAD OFFICE:—PRETORIA.

LONDON OFFICES:—

Circus Place, London Wall; 18 St. Swithin's Lane, and 25, Cockspur Street (West End).

NEW YORK OFFICE:—

10, Wall Street.

OVER 380 BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES IN SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA.

Agents at Amsterdam, Paris, Petrograd and the Principal Cities of the World.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on daily credit balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000; interest on balances exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 subject to special arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

BILLS negotiated and collected.

LETTERS OF CREDIT AND DRAFTS issued.

SPECIAL FACILITIES FOR BUSINESS WITH SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA.

J. C. MACNAB,
Acting Manager.

Taj Buildings,
210, Hornby Road.

### THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.

Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... Yen 30,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Yen 27,500,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Yen 6,530,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA

BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| LONDON | YOKOHAMA | KARENKO |
| NEW YORK | MOJI | KEELUNG |
| SHANGHAI | AMOY | MAKUNG |
| HONGKONG | CANTON | TAITOH |
| SINGAPORE | POOCHOW | SHINCHIKU |
| BATAVIA | HANKOW | TAICHU |
| SEMARANG | KIUKIANG | TAINAN |
| SOERABAYA | SWATOW | TAKOW |
| TOKYO | AKO | TAMSUI |
| KOBE | GIRAN | TOWEN |
| OSAKA | KAGI | BANGKOK |

The Bank has also a LARGE NUMBER OF CORRESPONDENTS at HOME and ABROAD.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened and FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

K. TAKEMURA,
Manager.

66, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

### THE SUMITOMO BANK LIMITED.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen 3,00,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... Yen 2,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Yen 45,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA.

BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bombay | Kure | San Francisco |
| Bingomachi | Kurume | Seattle |
| Dotonbori | Kyoto | Semba |
| Hakata | London | Shanghai |
| Hankaw | Moji | Shimonoseki |
| Hiroshima | Nagoya | Tokyo |
| Honolulu | Nakanoshima | Toriaburacho |
| Hyogo | New York | Wakamatsu |
| Kawaguchi | Nihama | Yanai |
| Kobe | Onomichi | Yokohama |

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

J. SATO.
Manager.

Churchgate Street, Bombay.
Post Box No. 389.

## WANTED.

WANTED AGENTS throughout India to sell copies of "How to Become a Qualified Accountant." Indispensable to Accountancy Students and others desirous to know the requirements of Accountancy Profession in India. Pages 208. Price Rs. 1-14. Liberal commission to Agents and Booksellers. Please apply to S. A. SHARANGDHAR, 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

## BANKING.

### THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE.

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 15,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGH OUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

H. P. STRONGFELLOW,
Manager.

## INSURANCE.

### NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE—7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA

This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy-holders.

Sound Security—Lowest rates of Premium in India—Liberal Policy terms

"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."

For all forms of Assurance please apply to

RAE & Co., Managing Agents. P. BANERJEA, Secretary.

or

DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency,
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

### THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

113, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY.

CHAIRMAN:

The Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.,

DIRECTORS.

The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C. I. E.,
Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad, Kt.
Jamshed K. Tarachand Esq., Barat-Law,
Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Esq., (Pragjee Soorjee & Co.).
Lalji Naranji Esq., J. P. (Moolji Jetha & Co.), (Ex-officio).

Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Policies extremely liberal without any vexatious restrictions.

Automatic Non-forfeiture of Policies a boon to Policy-holders.

Applications for Agencies invited from influential gentlemen throughout India.

For particulars, apply to:—

JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.

DROPS OF INK!
MAKE MILLIONS THINK!!
and to write with a bad ink
A BLUNDER.
"Inkotine" marks the highest perfection in Ink making.
*Try and reap its Benefit.*
G. S. RANADE & CO.,
BOMBAY No. 2.

## SALE BY AUCTION.

### MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

SALE OF DRY FISH AND FISH FINS.
High Court.
Suit No. 1814 of 1919.

Hajee Mahomed vs. Rahimtoola Sajan.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will, by order of N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed in the above suit by an order of appointment, dated the 1st July, 1919, and pursuant to the power of sale given to him, sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 7th August, 1919, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), a the Godown of Haji Gulamalli at Sewri, a lot of dry fish and fish fins and a lose lot of the same.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking th clot to the purchasers and the balance shall be paid and goods removed within three days from the day of sale.

SALE OF 535 KEGS ROSE NAILS

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will on WEDNESDAY the 6th August, 1919, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction at their Sale Room the following:—

By order of Messrs. Storm and Bull, Ltd., of Christiana and on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentors Messrs. F. Ruttonsaw and Co., of Oak Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Ex. S.S. "Atma."

535 Kegs each 1 cwt. Rose Nails, sizes 2, 2½, 3, 3½, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 inches.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the purchaser and the balance shall be paid within three days against the Bombay Port Trust Bonded Warehouse Delivery Order.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

GRAND CLEARANCE SALE
OF
SILKS & SILK NOVELTIES
WORTH
Rs. 200000
RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR REAL BARGAINS
*ALL STOCK TO BE CLEARED AWAY*
AT
ROCK BOTTOM PRICES.
AHMED E. ESAALI
SILK MERCER
EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD.

INVESTORS
BUY YOUR 1945-55 LOAN THROUGH US.
We supply you funds on your paying proper margin
We also offer you many other advantages.
PRABHAKAR SHILOTRI & CO., LD.
BANKERS,
109, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

## SALE BY AUCTION

### MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.,

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF 2 BALES GREY DHOTEES.

THIS DAY MONDAY, the 4th August at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully Mulji Jetha Market by order of Messrs. Chunilal Jamnadas & Co., and on account and at the risk of Seth Narandas Soonderdas Premjee of Bazar Gate Street.

2 bales each 200 pairs Grey Dhotees marked B. G. 954, 50 inches 8/9 yds.

AUCTION SALE OF 10 PACKAGES SUPERIOR, FINE, FANCY ENGLISH WHITE DHOTEES.

On WEDNESDAY, the 6th inst., at 3 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Messrs. M. Narottam & Co., and on account and at the risk of Seth Gordhandas Hirji.

10 packages superior fine fancy English white Dhotees No. 1210.

AUCTION SALE OF 1 DIRRACQ MOTOR CAR.

On FRIDAY, the 8th August, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, No. 25, Medows Street Fort.

1 Motor car Diracq make, 4 seater 4 cylindered, Tarpedo body, newly painted, Bosch magneto with its accessories in good working order.

AUCTION SALE OF 63 BALES GINNED CHECKS.

On SATURDAY, the 9th August, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagegully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Seth Ramchander Rampratap and on account and at the risk of Seth Vallabhdas Chatrabhuj of Cawnpore.

11 bales each 60 pcs. Ginned Checks of the Currimbhoy Mills, No. 6115 5½lbs.
10 bales each 60 pcs Ginned Checks of the Currimbhoy Mills, No. 6117, 5½lbs.
10 bales each 60 pcs Ginned Checks of the Fazulbhoy Mills, No. 712 5½lbs.
10 bales each 60 pcs Ginned Checks of the Pearl Mills, No. 1931 5½lbs.
11 bales each 60 pcs. Ginned Checks of the Crescent Mills, No. 5105 5½lbs.
11 bales each 60 pcs. Ginned Checks of the Crescent Mills, No. 5107 5½lbs.

AUCTION SALE OF 60 PACKAGES SUPERIOR, FINE, FANCY, ENGLISH DHOTEES.

On SATURDAY, the 9th August, 3-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Charamrajgully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Seth Govinddas Tulsidas and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Runchordas Mathuradas and Co., of Shaik Memon Street.

20 Packages each about 200 pairs superior fine, fancy English Grey Dhotees quality of No. 501, number whatever may come, 8/10 yards 50 inches.

20 Packages each about 200 pairs superior fine, fancy English White Dhotees quality of No. 954, number whatever may come, 8/9 yards 450 inches.

20 Packages each about 200 pairs superior fine, fancy English Dhotees quality of No. 954, number whatever may come 8/10 yards 50 inches.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 4th August, 1919.

## SALE BY AUCTION

### MODY & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS

Medows Street, Fort opposite New Share Bazaar.

AUCTION SALE ON THURSDAY THE 7TH DAY OF AUGUST, 1919, AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD TEAK AND BLACKWOOD LATEST DESIGNS DINING, DRAWING AND BEDROOM FURNITURE BY MESSRS. DEOJI CANJI AND JOHN ROBERTS, AND OTHERS. "COLLARD AND COLLARD" COTTAGE PIANO BY S. ROSE AND CO., GLASSWARE, CROCKERY, PLATEDWARE, DINNER SET, ETC., ETC.,

Messrs. MODY and Co., will on THURSDAY, the 7th day of August, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction in Bungalow No. 2, Queen's Road, household furniture comprising of English sliding dining table, dining chairs, sideboard, dumbwaiter, crockery stand, dinner wagon, ice box, (English) drawing room suite, chester field sofa and easychairs, single and double mirror door almirahs, dressing chest drawers and tables, writing tables, hall lamps, jost fan, English stove, carpets, double meatsafe, electric, hall and table lamps, Blackwood carved furniture, silver show cases for coins, easy chairs low chairs, centre tables, Pier tables double sided dressing cheval glass, single and double cots, roll top writing table with masters key, corner cabinets, sweet toned Cottage Piano by "Collard and Collard" by S. Rose & Co., sweet toned Vilophone phonograph with 6 selected double sided English records, Palm stands, Singer hand and foot sewing machines, English table clock with glass dome one year's winding teapoys, marble wash and tables, with set, easels, cane furniture Elkington, Read and Barton and Mapin Webb's rich platedware, glass ware, crockery dinner set, etc., etc.,

Property of Col. F. A. F. Barnardo, I.M.S., and others.

Property of another gentleman:—

One 12-16 H.-P., "Belsize" motor car with Bosh magneto new tyres and tubes complete.

One grey trap and brown whaler for harness and riding in good condition.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, August 4th, 1919.

SOAPS. CANDLES, &c.

We keep large stocks of famous English BAR SOAPS, CARTOON SOAPS and TOILET SOAPS, manufactured by Messrs. William Gossage and Sons Ltd., and Joseph Crosfield and Sons, Ltd., also of Candles of different sizes and manufactures and of Chemicals, such as SODA BICARBONATE, SODA ASH, SILICATE SODA, CAUSTIC SODA, BISCARBONATE SODA, CRESCENT ALKALI, SALAMAC, etc. For Price List, apply to:—

MESSRS. AHMED HUSEIN & CO.
Khadak, Mandvi Post, BOMBAY.

## SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following special rate:—
ONE ANNA PER WORD.
Minimum charge for each advtrtisement is Re. 1.
PAYMENT IN ADVANCE.
The full name and address of the advertiser is required as a guarantee of good faith
BOX NUMBER DEPARTMENT.
Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses divulged will be given a Box number. The words 'Apply Box No. ——, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle," ' to be paid for by the Advertiser. One anna to be reckoned for the figures.
*Names and address of Advertisers will not be divulged to enquiries, who must answer advertisements by letter.*
Advertisers are requested to note that the Company does not undertake to send replies to advertisements, these can be had at the Office only on production of the Voucher given with each advertisement between the hours of 11 a.m., and 5 p.m.
Replies to advertisements should be addressed Box number . . . Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office Bombay.

## TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS undertakes all kinds of JOB PRINTING. A trial order is solicited. Apply the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle." 8, Medows Street, Bombay.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietors, MOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

BUILDINGS—Land and buildings FOR SALE to suit your requirements are offered by MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 28, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

CITY SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING STUDIO.—Opposite Whiteaway's, Fort, Bombay. The leading Institution in the East, pronounced by Commercial Experts to be the BEST. Mang. Props. A. B. KAPADIA and F. J. DAVAR.

## MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

NOTICE TO FORD OWNERS—If you are thinking of insuring your Ford, please communicate with us as we can quote you specially low terms on insurance of Ford Cars. FORD AUTOMOBILES (India), Ltd., Hughes Road, Bombay, Telephone No. 767. Telegram "Autoford."

## EDUCATIONAL.

MEETS DAILY B. G. DESAI'S MATRICULATION MORNING CLASSES in English, Mathematics for boys and girls, Chanda Ramjee Girls' School, Bombay, 4. 3665

WANTED—PUPILS for SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING, taught within 2 months. SERVICE GUARANTEED. Book Keeping, Commercial Correspondence, etc. Apply for New SYLLABUS, Prof. LENTIN, 283, Hornby Road. 3692

WANTED—Aspiring STUDENTS to know that our new Session of classes will commence shortly, still room for few more students. For prospectus with revised terms, and hours of classes, see the PRINCIPAL, THE WOODSTOCK SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING SCHOOL, 254, Hornby Road, above Bessho and Co. 3477

## MISCELLANEOUS.

CAPITAL DROPS.—Best for Cholera, Dysentary, Diarrhoea, Dyspepsia, Colic, etc., etc., etc. Prise Rs. 1/4 per Phial KING & CO., Hyderabad Dn. Agent. HEERALAL MOLJEE & CO., Shamset Street, Bombay. 3681

WANTED TO LEND.—Rs. 70,000 to Rs. 80,000 on good security. Apply S. D. PATNI BUILDING, 1st floor, Princess Street. 3677

## SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Experienced and qualified DRAUGHTSMEN also SURVEYORS, understanding estimating, measuring and surveying for a Firm af Architects in Bombay. Apply with testimonials, stating salary expected, to Box No. 905, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3656

WANTED—Young men (18 to 23 years) for training as Supervisors in Workshops. Likelihood of graded service being started in the near future which will give good men prospects of rising. Apply with references giving previous experience, and certificates of character to The SUPERINTENDENT, Ammunition Factory, KIRKEE. 3553

WANTED by a large Insurance Company, an experienced GENERAL MANAGER at Head Office to conduct all Insurance business including Life, Marine, Fire, Accident, etc. A very substantial salary offered with excellent prospects. Only men with vast knowledge need apply. Applications treated in the strictest confidence. Apply Box No. 886, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3354

WANTED—A MANAGER for the Nabha Estate, Simla, possessing a fairly good knowledge of English and Office routine, and also a knowledge of engineering-buildings, roads, and electric fittings etc. The selected candidate will have to furnish security of Rs. 2,000 in cash or G. P. Notes. Apply at once with copies of testimonials and photographs (not to be returned) stating the salary expected, to the ADDITIONAL SECRETARY to His Highness the Maharaja Sahib of Nabha. 3551

## SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A TYPIST in a Solicitors' Firm. Apply stating experience and salary to Box No. 904, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3651

WANTED.—A CUSTOMS CLERK. Salary Rs. 40. Only men with previous exprience need apply to Box No. 907, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3676

WANTED.—A LADY TYPIST for office work in an Import and Export firm, one knowing Short-hand will be given first chance. Apply sharp to Box No. 909, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3695

WANTED.—An experienced and clever CUSTOM CLERK, those who can give good references or cash security of Rs. 500, need apply in writing only with copies of testimonials to YAZDANI & CO., Hornby Road, Bombay. 3694

WANTED—MANAGING CLERKS and SHORTHAND TYPIST for Attorney's Office. Please see Mr. KHAMBATA, Solicitor, 23, Church Gate Street. 3652

WANTED—A fast TYPIST, decent remuneration to qualified man. Apply by letter BRITANNIA LIFE OFFICE, 35, Church-Gate Street, Bombay. 3666

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—CHIEF OFFICERS, preferably with master's certificates. Apply to the PERSIAN GULF STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD., 19, Ram part Row, Fort. 3595

WANTED—An experienced PARSI TEACHER for High School Dept. from 1st September. Time 8-30—1-30. Liberal salary. Apply PRINCIPALS, Tutorial High School, Gowalia Tank Road. 3612

WANTED—A Second Class MECHANICAL ENGINEER and ELECTRICIAN, with practical experience. Pay according to qualifications. Apply with testimonials to the CHIEF KARBHARI, Mangrol State, Kathiawar. 3581

## SITUATION WANTED.

TUITIONS wanted by GRADUATE, strong in History, Economics. Marathi tuitions also welcome. Apply Box No. 903, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3649

WANTED—POSITION as Guarantee Brokers with Renowned Exporting House or Weaving Mills, desirous of buying Punjab, American and Deshi Cotton, next Season. Long standing, thorough experience, high capabilities and Influential business position. Communicate terms to Box No. 908, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3682

## WANTED

WANTED—ON HIRE for a Hindu family in good locality a BUNGALOW, with six to eight bed-rooms. Willing to pay good rent. Apply to MEHTA & CO., Auctioneers. 3629

WANTED—CANVASSERS to push on sale of Royal Typewriters in Gujrat, Kathiawar and Central India. For particulars apply to Agents DIAMOND BANKERS, Ltd., 16, Churchgate Street, Bombay. 3626

WANTED—A CAPITALIST to finance consignments of grocery (Karyana) between rupees ten to twenty-five thousand. Safe return guaranteed with profit and interest For terms and particulars address to Box No. 147, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3376

## FOR SALE.

ORDERS registered for apples—9lbs. nett, by V. P. parcel post, for Re. 5, all charges included. Apply to CAPTAIN BANON, Dak Dunbar, P. O., Kulu, Panjab. 3668

FOR SALE.—FEW OVERCOATS Ladies' Gents' and Childrens'. Going cheap. Can be seen at BHIMJI JAYRAJ & CO., 251, Hornby Road, Fort. 3684

ALL modern offices use the D. Gestetner's Duplicator. It saves Money—Time. Are you using one? If so, get your sundries, papers pen, inks now from The BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort; Bombay. M

JUST arrived direct from the best English manufacturers.—Files, Inkstands, Account books, Inks, Fountain and Stylo pens, wrapping papers, etc., etc., THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. M

FOR SALE.—Valuable BUILDING SITES at Peddar Road in plots of convenient sizes varying from 1500 to 2500 square yards. Apply Captain & Vaidya, 121, Esplanade Road, Bombay. 3544

SANSKRIT RAJA-MARGA, or the ROYAL ROAD TO SANSKRIT GRAMMAR, Vol. I (by Rajaram Sastri, Girgaon) treating fully the course for St. IVth and Vth in a wonderfully easy and systematic way. 3622

EXPANDED METAL.—FOR SALE at reduced rates, a quantity of Expanded Metal, various sizes and mesh. Apply for particulars to Messrs. W. H. BRADY and Co., Ltd., Royal Insurance Buildings, Church Gate Street, Bombay. 3571

SEEDS—GARDEN SEEDS.—Fresh stock of English vegetable and flower seeds, just received. Send for free price list. PESTONJI P. POCHA & SONS, 8, Napier Road, Poona. 3210

FOR SALE—Crossley Bros.' 18 h.-p. OIL ENGINE, S.S. type with two 8ft. by 4ft. tanks, pipe, fillings complete. P. J. MISTRY, Arab Lane, Grant Road. 3556

FOR SALE—COTTON WASTE, best quality nearly 100 khandis. Samples and rates can be had at Pari Mansoorbhai Bhagoobhai's Kalbadevi Road, near old Post Office, on the 7th, 8th, and 9th August, 1919 between 11 a.m. and 2 p.m., sharp. 3650

IN pleasure of Peace being signed we will sell our Chicago Long Distance Magneto, Telephones and Columbia Dry Cells at special reduced prices up to the end of September, 1919. Call for complete Catalogue and prices. CHICAGO TELEPHONE SUPPLY CO., P. O. Box 459, Hornby Road, Bombay. Telegrams: "CHIPHONE BOMBAY." 9

## TO BE LET;

TO BE LET—LAL BANGLOW on Gundvil side, at Andheri, to a Vegetarian Hindu family. Apply to POONSEE DEVSEE, Chioh Bunder Road, during office hours. 3583

## PUBLIC & LEGAL NOTICES.

PUBLIC and LEGAL NOTIFICATIONS are inserted at the following rates:—
Included also are Government and Shipping Notices, Company Prospectus, Tenders, etc.

| | Per inch. |
|---|---|
| First insertion | Rs. 6-0 |
| Second insertion | Rs. 3-8 |
| Third insertion | Rs. 3-0 |
| Four insertion | Rs. 2-8 |
| Fifth and subsequent | Rs. 2-0 |
| Minimum charge | Rs. 6-0 |

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

### SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY.

### FOR SALE.

FREEHOLD LANDED PROPERTY, 3,000 square yards, with two large frontages on two big roads, very central for Theatre, Cinema, Shops, Residence, etc.
Apply Box No. 865, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3463

### FOR SALE.

VALUABLE LAND (330 sq. yds.) near Gol Pitha, corner of Khetwadi Back Road and 2nd Lane, oppo. Lahiri Bldg., good for Garage, Factory, Shops, etc.,
Apply: BOMBAY DAIRY CO.,
85, Lamington Road,
Bombay, No. 7. 3464

### NOTICE TO BUILDING CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for the erection of Work-shops, offices, and residential quarters for Messrs. Alcock Ashdown and Co., for their premises at Mazagon, Tank Bunder. For plans, specification, and copies of tenders etc., apply to Messrs. CONTRACTOR AND KANGA, L.C.E.'s Architects, etc., 17-19, Hamam Street, Fort. 3614

### NOTICE

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the Power of Attorney granted by us to Mr. A. W. Campbell is revoked as from the 1st July, 1919.
GILL & CO.,
3634 3, Wallace Street.

### NOTICE.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR THOSE REQUIRING HEALTHY RESIDENTIAL FLATS OR FOR ANY ONE DESIRING TO START A FIRST CLASS HOTEL.

TO LET—A big handsome BUILDING at Chowpaty at the foot of Sandhurst Bridge, commanding an excellent sea view. It will be ready within a few months and will be fitted up throughout with electric lights and fans and with the most modern sanitary arrangements. It has four residential blocks on each storey and big shops on the ground floor with two commodious motor garages and mesanine floors.

Eminently suitable for a fashionable hotel. For rent, etc., apply at the PREMISES. 3384

### NOTIFICATION.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that His Excellency the Governor-in-Council desires to nominate as under 21 candidates for training in the Rangers' Course at the Forest College, Dehra Dun, with a view to their qualifying for appointment to the Bombay Forest Department as Rangers:—

6 for service in the Northern Circle.
7 for service in the Central Circle.
6 for service in the Southern Circle.
2 for service in the Sind Circle.

2. Candidates should submit their applications in person to the Undersigned in his Office at Poona on the 30th September 1919 at 12 noon.

3. Candidates must be not less than 18 nor more than 23 years of age on 1st April 1920. They should furnish with their applications the following certificates:—

(i) A certificate that the candidate is a "Native of India" as described in section 6 of 33 Victoria Chapter 3.
(ii) A certificate of age.
(iii) A health certificate in the form prescribed by article 49 of the Civil Service Regulations signed by the Civil Surgeon of any District specifically testifying to the candidate's sound constitution, good vision and hearing and general physical fitness for a rough out-door life in Forest Department, and to the fact that he bears marks of successful vaccination or small-pox. A letter to the Civil Surgeon for the certificate should be taken by the candidate from a Divisional Forest Officer or a Conservator.
(iv) A Certificate of respectability and good moral character from two or more persons whose social or official position can be accepted as a guarantee of trustworthiness.
(v) A certificate that the candidate has passed one or other of the following examinations, viz:—
(a) the B. A., F. A., B.Sc., or B. Ag., examination.
(b) the Matriculation where no School Final examination exists.
(c) the School Final or leaving Examination provided the candidate can show that he has qualified in English and Mathematics up to the Matriculation standard or for European candidates a certificate of having passed the High School Examination with a similar proviso.

N B.—The certificates (iii) and (iv) must bear date not further back than April 1st 1919.

4. Stipends will be paid to the successful candidates whilst at the College.

5. Candidates must be prepared to serve in any Circle.

6. Any further information required may be obtained personally by the candidates at the Undersigned's Office at Poona or any of the Conservators' or Divisional Forest Offices in the Presidency.

By order.
T. R. BELL,
Chief Conservator of Forests
Bombay Presidency
Camp via Poona, 17th June, 1919.
2226

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

### DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE Public are hereby informed that the relationship existed between Mr. CLEMENT JOSEPH FONSECA and THOMAS FONSECA & CO., has been ceased from the 1st of August, 1919, but the business will be conducted by the remaining partners in the same name as before. Anyone dealing with the above said Mr. FONSECA in the name of the above said Firm, will do so at his own risk and responsibility.
THOMAS FONSECA & Co.
3673

### THE INDIAN BLEACHING, DYEING AND PRINTING WORKS, LTD.

### NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate Rs. 12½ per share (free of Income Tax) has been declared for the half year ending 30th June, 1919, and made payable at the Registered Office of the Company No. 137, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on and after FRIDAY, the 5th day of September, 1919, between 11-30 a.m., and 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) The Dividend Warrants will be posted to each Shareholder to his address last standing in the Register.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 16th August, 1919, to the 30th August, 1919, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board,
For the Currimbhoy Ebrahim & Sons, Ltd.,
HABIB CURRIMBHOY,
Director.
Agents.
Bombay, 1st August, 1919. 3646

### NOTICE

WITH reference to the Advertisement appearing in the issue of the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 1st instant, as to the sale of 157, 81, 168 and 45 bales of Shirtings at the instance of Messrs C. N. Wadia and Co., agents of the Century Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., we, the undersigned beg to inform the public, that the aforesaid goods are not deliverable to us under the contracts made by us with the said Company, and the said sale is on account and at the risk of the said Company, and we have nothing whatever to do with the same.
COWASJI FRAMJI & CO.,
Mulji Jetha Market Chawk.
1st August, 1919. 3675

### NOTICE.

THE CENTRAL INDIA SPINNING, WEAVING AND MANUFACTURING CO., LD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that AD-INTERIM DIVIDENDS for the half year ended 31st December, 1918, at the rate of Rs. 12-8-0 per 5 per cent. Preference Shares of Rs. 500 each, and on the other shares at the rate of Rs. 120 per share of Rs. 500 each, and at Rs. 60 per share of Rs. 250 each, all free of income tax, will be paid on and after MONDAY, 4th August, 1919, between the hours of 11-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. (Standard Time) on ordinary week days, and 11-30 a.m. and 1-30 p.m. on SATURDAYS, at the Registered Office of the Company, York Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, to those Shareholders whose names are on the Register on Monday the 14th July, 1919.
Dividend Warrants will be posted to Shareholders on the 2nd August, 1919.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, 14th July, to SATURDAY, 26th July, 1919, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board of Directors,
TATA SONS, LTD.,
Agents.
Bombay, 2nd July, 1919. 3660

## WANTED.

THE following appointments under the Bombay Municipal Schools Committee are to be filled up (on probation for a year):—
(a) LADY ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT for Marathi Girls' Schools.
(b) LADY ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT for Gujerathi Girls' Schools.
(c) DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT (male for Urdu Schools.
The salary of the first two appointments is Rs. 150-10-200 *per mensem* and of the third Rs. 100-5-125 per mensem, plus Rs. 30 per month carriage allowance, besides temporarily Rs. 20 war allowance for each.
Applications are invited upto 10th August, 1919, from persons of special qualifications and experience, stating, age, degrees and other literary qualifications, race and religion, mother-tongue, present occupation and emoluments, with copies of testimonials, if any.
D. G. PADHYE,
Secretary, Schools Committee.
Municipal Offices:
Bombay, 25th July, 1919. 3505

### KARACHI MUNICIPALITY.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of Secretary, School Board, Karachi Municipality, whose duties will be as under:—
(a) To act as Secretary to the School Board.
(b) To supervise and control (under the direction of the School Board) all the Municipal Boys' and Girls' Schools and the Female Normal Class, and direct the teaching thereat.
(c) To control all the other establishment of the School Board and to see that the accounts of the Board are properly maintained.
(d) To prepare schemes for the extension of primary education and carry out the same.

A thorough and up-to-date knowledge of educational problems, and administrative experience and ability will be deemed special qualifications for the appointment.
The salary for the above post, which is pensionable, will be according to the option of the School Board as under:—
Either Rs. 400 rising to Rs. 500 by annual increments of Rs. 20 inclusive of Carriage allowance
or
Rs. 350 per month rising to Rs. 450 per month by annual increments of Rs. 20 per month, plus a carriage allowance of Rs. 50 per month.
Applicants should state their age, educational qualifications, experience and language known and submit their application with copies of testimonials to undersigned before 31st August 1919.
(Sd.) GEO. W. LEWIN,
Acting Chief Officer,
Karachi Municipality.
Municipal Office, Karachi,
26th July, 1919.

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

### NOTICE.

THE MORADABAD SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS CO., LTD.

SALES OF WASTES.

OFFERS are invited for large stock of Cotton and Yarn wastes lying in the mills. Samples and details about quantities can be had an application to the SECRETARY of the Mills.
ALAKH DHARI,
Managing Agent.
3679

## LEGAL NOTICES.

### NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai DEWKABAI, daughter of Purshotum Ramjee has contracted with our client TULSIDAS VASANJI, for the absolute sale to him free from all encumbrances of all and singular the land hereditaments and premises with the messuages tenements thereon, situate at Dongri Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, and more particularly described in the Schedule hereunder written.
Any person having or claiming to have any estate right, title, interest or claim in to or upon the said land hereditaments and premises or any part thereof by way of inheritance, mortgage, gift, trust, sale, lease, underlease, lien, charge or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us, the undersigned, at our office at Eldon Road, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise at the expiration of the said period the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claim or claims and the same, if any, shall be considered to have been absolutely waived.
THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.
All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground situate lying and being in and fronting on the Westside of Doongry Cooly Street, otherwise called Bhat Bazar, in the registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and fifty and six-ninth square yards be the same little more or less, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue for quit and ground rent under Collector's Old No. 1301, New No. 7955, Old Survey No. 155 and New Survey No. 2/2966 and by the Collector of Assessment under Ward No. 3032, Street No. 478-82 in B Ward and which said premises are bounded as follow:—that is to say, on or towards the North by the house of Thacker Tricumdas Moolji, on or towards the South by the house of the late Purshotum Ramjee and on or towards the East by the said Doogry Cooly Street, otherwise known as Bhat Bazar and on or towards the West by the house of Visrambhay Ebrahimbhay.
Dated this 2nd day of August, 1919.
MADHAVJI KAMDAR & CHHOTUBHAI,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
3698

### IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1113 of 1919.

Messrs. BHOGILAL AMRATLAL, a firm, carrying on business as Shroffs and Commission Agents at Pydhoni, outside the Fort, on behalf of themselves and all other creditors of the estate of Dawoodbhai Mahomedalli Gangdiwalla ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
1. HOOSEINABOO, widow of Dawoodbhai Mahomedalli Gangdiwalla, of Bombay, Borah Mahomedan inhabitant, residing at Nagdevi Street, outside the Fort. (2) AMINABOO, mother of Dawoodbhai Mahomedalli Gangdiwalla, of Bombay, Borah Mahomedan inhabitant, residing at Nagdevi Street, outside the Fort. (3.) ABDEALLI MAHOMEDALLI GANGDIWALLA, of Bombay, Borah Mahomedan inhabitant, residing at Nagdevi Street, outside the Fort ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Order made by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Pratt on the 7th day of April, 1919, notice is hereby given under Order I Rule 8 of the Civil Procedure Code that the above suit has been filed by the abovenamed plaintiffs on behalf of themselves and all other creditors of the estate of Duwoodbhai Mahomedalli Gangdiwalla against the abovenamed defendants praying:
(a) That the estate of the deceased Dawoodbhai Mahomedalli Gangdiwalla may be administered by and under the directions of this Hon'ble Court.
(b) That an account may be taken by and under the directions of this Hon'ble Court of what is due to the plaintiffs and all the other creditors of the said deceased.
(c) That the defendants may be ordered to discover and account for the estate of the said deceased come to their hands.
(d) That the defendants may be ordered to pay to the plaintiffs and to the other crediters the respective amounts found due and payable to them.
(e) That for the purposes aforesaid all necessary directions may be given inquiries made and orders passed.
(f) That pending the hearing and final disposal of the suit a Receiver may be appointed to take charge of the said estate and account books, papers and vouchers with power to collect outstandings and file suits.
(g) That pending the hearing and final disposal of this suit the defendants may be restrained by an order and injunction of this Hon'ble Court from dealing with or disposing off the said estate.
(h) That the defendants may be ordered to pay to the plaintiffs the costs of this suit or the same may be otherwise provided for.
(i) And for such further and other reliefs as the circumstances of the case may require.

And the hearing of the above suit has been fixed for the 15th day of August 1919.
Dated this 29th day of July, 1919.
Seal of the High Court at Bombay.
F. B. MALABARI,
Prothonotary.
R. B. PATEL.
The 29th day of July, 1919.
MESSRS. AMIN & DESAI,
Attorneys for the plaintiffs.
3690

## LEGAL NOTICES.

### NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client Bai FATMABAI alais FAMOOBAI, widow of Ahmed Ismail Sarti has contracted to sell the undermentioned two properties to our another claim. All persons having any claim against the said property either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, trust, exchange, mortgage, charge, possession, lien, lease, easement or otherwise, are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 61, Medows Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.
DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.
All that piece or parcel of Leasehold land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Elphinstone Road without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 39, 706, 708, 715, 177, 435, 436, 754, New Nos. 11915, 12565, 12464, New Survey Nos. 1/2832, 1/2832 2/2833, 2-2-4/2833 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 2515 (3), Street No. 27B and containing by admeasurement 234 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Esmac Mahomed, or on towards the West by the property of Mimbai widow of Ebrahimbhai Hassambhai Manji, on or towards the North by the New Foras Road and on or towards the South by the Water Drain and which premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendor.
Bombay dated this 2nd day of August, 1919.
AMIN & DESAI.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
3691

### NOTICE.

RE: SALE OF AN IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT MAHIM.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. BAPALAL MANEKLAL MADHIWALLA has contracted to sell the property belonging to him and described in the Schedule hereto to our client.
Any person having claim or interest by way of sale, mortgage, gift, inheritance, lease, lien, share, easement or otherwise to or affecting the said property or any part thereof is hereby required to give notice thereof to the undersigned at their office at No. 3, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, within 7 fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the matter will be completed without any regard to any such claim or interest as aforesaid and all such claims, if any, will be deemed to have been waived.
SCHEDULE.
All that piece or parcel of vacant Foras land or ground situate at Upper Mahim in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3200 square yards or thereabouts being the South West Corner of the portion of the whole piece of land containing 2920 square yards and which is adjacent to the property of Mr. J. D. Gogate and which said whole piece of land is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's New No. 13019 and New Survey No. 1-2/174 and by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 5557 and Street No. 35 and which said piece of land is bounded as follows:—that is to say, on the East by the property of the land of the vendor, on the South and west by a passage and on the North by the property of J. D Gogate.
Dated this 31st day of July, 1919.
PANDIA & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
3640

### NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. ABDUL RAZAK RAHIMTULLA, of Bombay, Mahomedan, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property. All persons having any interest or claims of whatsoever kind or nature in or to the said property or any part thereof are therefore hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned attorneys for the Purchaser at their office in Mercantile Bank Buildings No. 52, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof. In default the sale will be completed on the expiration of the said period and all interest and claims, if any, in or to the said property of which no notice shall have been so received will be considered as relinquished and waived.
DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.
All that piece of land of Perpetual Pasnadari tenure with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Tandel Street in the City and Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 190 square yards be the same a little more or less and assessed by the Municipality under B Ward Nos. 2777-78 and Street Nos. 31-35 and 35A and bounded, on or towards the North by the property now or formerly of Sulaiman Rahimtulla, on or towards the South by the property now or formerly of Suleman Rahimtulla, on or towards the East by a Sweeper's passage and on or towards the West by the said Tandel Street.
Dated this 2nd day of August, 1919.
PAYNE & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
3685

### NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. GULAMHUSSEIN HAJI HASHAM NOORANI has contracted to sell absolutely to our client the property described in the Schedule hereunder written. All persons having any claim thereto or any part thereof by way of mortgage, charge, gift, inheritance, maintenance, survivorship, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office at Cook's Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be deemed to have been waived.
SCHEDULE.
All that piece or parcel of land of quit and ground rent tenure together with the messuages, tenements or buildings standing thereon situate, lying and being at Chakla Street and Dhobi Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 190 4/8 square yards or thereabouts and bearing New Survey No. 2136 Collector's New Nos. 6314, 6315, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 670, Street Nos. 200-202 and 15A and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the said Chakla Street, on or towards the West by the said Dhobi Street, on or towards the North by the property now or formerly of Khetsi Bhimji and on or towards the South by the property of Haji Jakaria Haji Ahmed Patell.
Dated this 1st day of August, 1919.
PATELL & EZEKIEL,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
3636

### NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. GULAMHUSSEIN HAJI HASHAM NOORANI has contracted to sell absolutely to our client the property described in the Schedule hereunder written. All persons having any claim thereto or any part thereof by way of mortgage, charge, gift, inheritance, maintenance, survivorship, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office at Cook's Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be deemed to have been waived.
SCHEDULE.
All that piece or parcel of land of quit and ground rent tenure together with the messuages, tenements or buildings standing thereon situate, lying and being at Chakla Street and Dhobi Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 190 4/8 square yards or thereabouts and bearing New Survey No. 2136 Collector's New Nos. 6314, 6315, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 670, Street Nos. 200-202 and 15A and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the said Chakla Street, on or towards the West by the said Dhobi Street, on or towards the North by the property now or formerly of Khetsi Bhimji and on or towards the South by the property of Haji Jakaria Haji Ahmed Patell.
Dated this 1st day of August, 1919.
PATELL & EZEKIEL,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
3636

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## LEGAL NOTICES.

### NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. DHUNJISHAW EDALJI MISTRI has contracted for the absolute sale to our client of the property hereinunder described free from all incumbrances.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge trust or otherwise however are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office in No. 121, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land admeasuring 626 sq. yds. or thereabouts together with the messuage tenement and the bungalow and outhouses standing thereon, situate at Ville Parle, Sub-District Bandra, Taluka Salsett, in Thana District and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Survey No. 238 (1) and bounded as follows that is to say on the South and West by the property of Burjorji Bejonji Daruwalla, on the North by the public passage on the East by the property of Framroj Maneckji Bhagat and which premises and were formerly and now are in the occupation of the Vendor and his tenants.

Dated this 2nd day of August, 1919.

MEHTA DALPATRAM & LALJI.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
3696

### NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that GOVINDJI HARSEY has contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned piece of land. Any person having any claim or interest in or to said properties by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 121, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES.

All that piece or parcel of vacant Khoti land oraground, situate lying and being at the village of Kirol and on the East side of the Ghat Cooper Road, Taluka Salsette, in the registration Sub-District Koorla, District Thana, containing by admeasurement 19552 square yards or thereabouts bearing Survey No. 252, Part No. 4. Entry No. 830, and bounded on the East by the property belonging to Ranchordas Dharsey, on the West by the Ghat Cooper Road, on the North by Survey No. 253 and on the South by the property bolonging to Ranchhordas Dharsey.

Dated this 2nd day of August, 1919.

MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
3686

## SALE BY AUCTION.

### CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS BOMBAY.
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 521.

Sale to-day at 3-30 p.m.

AUCTION SALE OF GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS, ETC., OF THE LATE MR. DAWOOD ESMAIL.

Under instructions from H. C. B. Mitchel, Esq., The Administrator-General of Bombay and the Administrator of the estate and effects of the late Mr. Dawood Esmail, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 4th August, 1919, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), at their Auction Rooms at No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the effects of the said deceased, consisting of:—

Gold ornaments, such as bangles, valies, rings, studs, links, chain, kangnies, vajartiks, patlies, etc., and silver ornaments such as todas, anklets, bangles, etc.,

Also cupboards, chairs, cots, beddings, wearing apparels, cooking pots, crockery, etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent., will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 410 BALES OF BENGAL, OOMRA, KOKNUT, COTTON, IN SMALL LOTS.

Under instructions from the panty, concerned, for dissolution of partnership, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 9th day of August, 1919, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at the Parel Cotton Press situate opposite The Government House, near the Elphinstone Road Station, Parel.

410 bales of Bengal, Oomra Koknut, Cotton, in small lots.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

N.B.—Private offers for the above goods will be taken by the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF PEARL AND DIAMOND ORNAMENTS, GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS, FURNITURE, IRON SAFES, ETC., OF THE LATE MR. KESHOWJI TRICUMJI.

Under instruction from H. C. B. Mitchell, Esq., The Administrator-General of Bombay and the Administrator of the estate and effects of the late Mr. Keshowji Tricumji, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 21st day of August, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at their Auction Rooms, at No. 16 Apollo Street, Fort, the following effects of the said deceased consisting of:

Pearl ornaments, such as toranmala, mohanmala, bangles, raifuls, ear studs, diamond earstuds, diamond rings, etc.,

Gold ornaments such as bangles kandoras, sankals, mohanmala, neck and watch chains, hirasankli, fulhar, vanks, kadas, bracelets, studs, links, rings, etc.

Silver ornaments and pots, such as anklets, athasias, nevri, toe-rings, key holder, inpots, cups, saucers, rose-water sprinkler, milk jug kulsi, lotas, vatkas, thalies, pandan, power box, tumblers, tope, silver watch, etc.,

Sundries such as ivory bangles, cash boxes, foreign coins, etc.

Also cupboard, marble top table, iron safes, boxes, wearing apparels, cooking utensials, etc.

The above-mentioned goods can be inspected four days previous to the day of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 4th August, 1919.

### J. S. MODY & CO.

20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE OF 27 CASES BRASS SHEATHINGS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 6th instant, at 3 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and CO., will sell by public auction, at their Rooms in Apollo Street, Fort, by order of the Office concerned and on account and at the risk of Mr. Narotam Hargovan of Tamba Kanta, Bombay, 27 cases Brass Sheathings, each one cwt. as under:—

16 cases 12 oz.
10 cases 14 oz.
1 case 16 oz.

Deposit 25 per cent. Delivery within 8 days.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

## AMUSEMENTS.

ADVERTISEMENTS of Concerts, Cinemas, and other Amusements are inserted in these columns at the rate of Re. 1 per inch per insertion in single column.


# THE EXCELSIOR

Commencing Wed. 6th Aug. at 9-30 p.m.
Maurice E. Bandman
presents the
BANDMAN OPERA CO.
Wed. Thurs. & Fri., 6th 7th: & 8th Aug. at 9-30 p.m.
The Great American Musical Success
"CANARY COTTAGE"
For the first time in India.

Saturday and Sunday 9th and 10th August
"VAUDEVILLE"
REDUCED PRICE MATINEE
Sunday 10th At 5-30 p.m.

Plans at ROSE & Co.

# THE EXCELSIOR

Daily at 6-30 and 9-45 p.m.

CHARLIE CHAPLIN
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
IN
"THE EASY STREET"
A Regular Biff! Bam! Slam!
Riot of Fun from go to gone.
ALSO
MARY MILES MINTER
MARY MILES MINTER
MARY MILES MINTER
IN
"MELLISSA OF THE HILLS"
—MELLISSA
MARY MILES MINTER
Dainty Damsel of Girlish Graces.....Blue eyed Fairy of the Screen.

# GAIETY CINEMA

MARIE
will present that unique and renowned
Zaib-Ul Dance
with
lighted tapers on an empty bottle balanced on her head, willmake graceful movements without letting it fall: followed by songs.—
THURBER
AND
THURBER
will give a change of turn of eccentric dancing, comedy and magic illusions and surprising feats.
Positively last chance of seeing these in Bombay
To-day 1 Show at 6-45.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Box | .. .. | Rs. | 8 0 0 |
| Orchestra (first five rows) | .. .. | „ | 3 0 0 |
| First class (rear Orchestra) | .. .. | „ | 2 0 0 |
| Balcony | .. .. | „ | 1 0 0 |
| Second Class | .. .. | „ | 0 8 0 |
| Third Class | .. .. | „ | 0 4 0 |

# NEW ALEXANDRA

NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.
To-Night!
Episodes 4th, 5th & 6th
of the Thrilling Super-serial
MYSTERY of the DOUBLE CROSS
A Feature-Serial of Perils & Love.
3 Shows Nightly at 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

## AMUSEMENTS.

THE FOURTH INSTALMENT. - Episodes 10, 11 and 12
Of the Universal Serial Extraordinary
"LURE OF THE CIRCUS"
Featuring EDDIE POLO and a BIG CAST
with Acts and Events that are Thrilling
IS GOING STRONG AT
CINEMA MAJESTIC
(TRAM TERMINUS, GIRGAON.)
Three Shows Nightly 7; 8-45; and 10-30

# IMPERIAL.

TO-NIGHT
PEARL WHITE
IN
THE LIGHTNING RAIDER
PATHE SUPREME SERIAL OFFERING
PATHE REVIEW
A Cine-Journal of Highest-Educational Value-
PATHE GAZETTE
The best in the world.
JAPANESE BOUDOIRE
Comedy by Wiffles
Time: 7; 8-45; and 10 30 p.m. daily.

# THE EMPIRE.

DAILY at 6-30, 8-15, & 10 p.m.
A pleasant blend of Drama
and
Comedy Drama of the sort which provides plenty of Thrills and a continual Scream of Laughter
"A SENSATIONAL HONEYMOON"
THE REPTILES PLAN
A NEW CRIME
"A SENSATIONAL HONEYMOON"
The Story of the Eastern Diamonds' Mines
SURPRISING HUSBAND
A Very Funny Comic.
PATHE'S GAZETTE

## Do Doctors Cure?

To cure a disease completely the fundamental cause must be removed—and how can this be done by medicines which are distasteful both to the body and the brain? You have broken the laws of Nature, and Nature, therefore, is the only real conqueror of disease!

If you are ill, or even suffering from any chronic diseases, it will be to your advantage to consult.

DR. S. B. MADON,
D. P. (America)
Nature Cure Consulting Room,
TAJ BUILDING
Entrance (Wallace Street),
Hornby Road.

Consulting hours: 12 a.m. to 6 p.m. except Sundays.

All chronic diseases cured by scientic drugless methods.

THE WONDERFUL AMERICAN
MIZPAH
Strong, All Elastic. Comfortable, Ventilating, Perfect Fit.

Supporter No. 44.

SIZES to suit waist — Prices for No. 44
Small measuring 22"—27" .. .. Rs. 3-4
Medium 28"—33" .. .. „ 3-8
Large 34"—40" .. .. „ 3-12
With 5 in. Broad Band 8 Ans. extra
For Mercerized Special Quality Re. 1 more,
Special Reduction 12½ per cent. up to 31st July only.
SOLE AGENTS:
B. P. MADON,
Health Home, SANTA CRUZ.
Bombay Branch.—Now at Taj Bldg., Wallace St., Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
Our 1919 "Health and Strength" Catalogue is now ready, cost 8 annas. V.P.2 annas extra.


## COMMERCIAL.

### CABLE QUOTATIONS.

#### COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

Liverpool, July 29th.

| | | | Bales. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total Day's Sales at Liverpool | | | 4,000 |
| „ „ Sales on Spec. & for Exp. | | | — |
| „ „ Sales of East Indian | | | — |
| „ „ Imports | | | 18,000 |
| Mid. Americans Spot | | | 21.86 |
| Egyptain F. G. F. | | | — |
| New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time) | Oct. | | 34.30 |
| | Jan. | | 34.38 |
| | Mar. | | 34.40 |
| New Orleans 10 a.m. | Oct. | | 33.87 |
| | Jan. | | 33.95 |

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, July 30th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

| Months. | To-day's price. |
|---|---|
| July | 21.86 |
| Aug. | 20.78 |
| Sept. | 20.91 |
| Oct. | 21.01 |
| Nov. | 21.09 |
| Dec. | 21.09 |
| Jan. | 21.14 |
| Feb. | 21.14 |
| March | 21.11 |
| April | Not quoted. |
| May | 21.11 |

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, July 28th.

| Months. | To-day's price. |
|---|---|
| July. | 21.38 |
| Aug. | 21.20 |
| Sept. | 21.38 |
| Oct. | 21.48 |
| Nov. | 21.57 |
| Dec. | 21.60 |
| Jan. | 21.61 |
| Feb. | 21.61 |
| Mar. | 21.60 |
| April | 21.56 |
| May | 21.52 |

EGYTIAN FUTURE.

Liverpool, July 29th.

| Months. | To-day's price. |
|---|---|
| August | 30.76 |

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool. July 29th.

| | |
|---|---|
| M.G. Bengal Good | 15.25 |
| „ „ Fully Good | 15.75 |
| „ „ Fine | 16.00 |
| „ No. 1 Oomra Good | 17.35 |
| „ „ Fully Good | 17.85 |
| „ „ Fine | 18.10 |
| „ Broach Good | 18.35 |
| „ „ Fully Good | 18.60 |
| „ „ Fine | 18.85 |

COUNCIL BILLS.

London, July 29th

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 70,00,000
Telegraphic Transfers:—Deferred

| | | Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Rs. 26,27,000 were allotted to Calcutta | | 70,00,000 |
| 27,17,000 „ „ to Bombay | | |
| 16,56,000 „ „ to Madras | | |

Tenders on Calcutta at 1/7 15/16.
„ Bombay at 1/7 15/16.
Min Rate Received: Calcutta 37% above that rate in full. Bombay 37% above that rate in full.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Total Amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last Public Sale | 70,00,000 |
| Amount to be allotted next week | 70,00,000 |

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, July 29th.

| | |
|---|---|
| Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports | 15,000 |
| „ Exports to Great Britain | Nil |
| „ „ to Continent | Nil |
| Futures at New York Oct. | 33.75—81 |
| „ „ Jan. | 33 80—95 |
| „ March | 33.78—98 |
| Spot Cotton at New York | 34 25—28 |
| „ Orleans | 33.75—82 |
| Future at New Orleans Oct. | 33.41—78 |
| „ Jan. | 33.54—72 |
| Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality) | 23¼ |
| Demand Bills | 4.37.00 |
| Silver Commercial Bars | 167½ |

MONEY MARKET.

London, July 30th.

| | |
|---|---|
| Rentes 3% | 61½ |
| Closing Tone of Silver:—Frim. | |
| Bar Silver Spot | 55 15/16 |
| 2 months hence Steady | 55 1/8 |
| Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent since 5th April 1917. | |
| Discount Bank 3 m/st. | 3 5/8 |
| „ Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. | 4 1/4 |
| „ Fine Trade Bills 3 months | 4 |
| „ „ „ „ 6 „ | 4 3/4 |
| Interest day to day loans | 3 |
| „ 7 days market loans | 3 1/8 |
| Consols 2½ % | 51½ |
| Rupee Paper 3½ % | 57½ |
| Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loans | 62½ |
| Government Securities 3% | 53½ |
| Ex. On London at Paris Francs | 31.00 |

WAR LOAN.

London, July 30th.

| | |
|---|---|
| 3½ % 1925—1928 | 88½ |
| 4½ % 1925—1945 | 100 |
| 5 % New | 104 |

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, July 30th.

WHEAT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Rosario Santa Fe—62½ lbs. Quoted | 80 |
| Australian Quoted | 80 |
| Luplate Paid | 69 |

METALS.

| | |
|---|---|
| English best Selected Copper | £110½ |
| Standard Copper G.M.B. | £104½ |
| Copper Brazlers | £104 |
| Yellow Metals | 14½ |
| Hard Spelter | 43½ |

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Not quoted.
Fine White Java C.& F. Calcutta Aug.-Oct.
Buyres 51
Do. do. Sellers 56

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Aug.-Sept.
Value 2/6
Plantation First Latex Crepe Aug. 1/11½

BEEF AND MUTTON TALLOW.

London, July 30th.

| | |
|---|---|
| Finest Australian Beef Tallow | 115 |
| „ „ Mutton | 113 |
| General Tone of Tallow Auction. | Quiet. |

### BOMBAY MARKETS.

#### COTTON.

(From a Correspondent.)

Bombay, Aug. 2.

When the Marwadi bazaar opened to-day the report current in the bazaar was that the New York close of Wednesday was 60 points lower, and Fully Good Broach August opened at Rs. 585, and declined to Rs. 582. The price then improved to Rs. 588, and the report being changed to a rise of 60 points on Wednesday's close in New York instead of a decline, the rate advanced to Rs. 598/99. Later on the price declined gradually to Rs. 592, and then improved to Rs. 596. Fluctuations followed between Rs. 593 and Rs. 595 and at 4 p.m. the quotation was Re 594. The bazzaar closed at Rs. 593. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 595, advanced to Rs. 596 and after further fluctuations, losing cloing rates were as under.

For ready cotton enquiry has been moderate. Prices are irregular.

QUOTATIONS 3 P. M.

| | | Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Fully Good Broach | Aug. | 594 |
| Fully Good Bengal | Sept. | 467 |
| Fine Oomras | Sept. | 553 |
| Good Southerns | Aug. | 540 |
| Good Southerns | Sept.-Oct. | 553 |

#### RECEIPTS.

The following are receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 1st Aug 1919.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton | 5,153 | bales. |
| Wheat | 9,980 | Cwts. |
| Linseed | 6,075 | „ |
| Rape, etc. | 348 | „ |
| Gingellyseed | 2,349 | „ |
| Poppyseed | 635 | „ |
| Groundnuts | 1,555 | „ |
| Castorseed | 691 | „ |
| Rice | 24,866 | „ |
| Myrabollams | 165 | „ |
| Cottonseed | 13,951 | „ |
| Mowraseed | Nil | |
| Grain | Nil | |
| Jowar | 619 | „ |
| Maize | Nil | |
| Barley | Nil | „ |

#### PIECE-GOODS.

(From a Correspondent.)

Bombay, Aug. 2.

PIECE-GOODS.

There has been no notable change in the Cloth Market since yesterday and rupee rates have remained unchanged. The demand from the consuming districts has not been satisfactory, but transactions have taken place amongst the merchants in the hope in anticipation of a further improvement the market. The excellent weather tions all over India coupled with the st of the Manchester Cloth Market have a hopeful feeling everywhere, and as s of several styles are light, it is expec that values will go still further up, if nothing unforeseen happens. The only cause of anxiety at present is regarding the situation at the Frontier, as if the Afghan War is prolonged it will have a depressing effect on the market. The recent decline in the price of cotton has called dealers to attention and the course of that market has been closely watched. Merchants are still feeling the effects of reckless speculation and several dealers are still in the danger zone. Apart from the enormous profits which would be wiped off, there are chances of incurring heavy losses in case the market takes an unfavourable turn. The goods, against high-priced purchases, that have recently arrived have been difficult of sale, and those that had already been sold have not been taken deliveries of by the respective buyers, and some further disputes have arisen. Notices of sales of cloth by public auction on account of the defaulting buyers have again been prominent in the newspapers and this will create further suits in the courts to recover the losses from the parties concerned.

The quotations for the leading shops of Greys and Whites are as under:—

GREY SHIRTINGS—

| | Ins. | Yds. | Rs. as. p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ralli's Fari No. 2000 | 39 | 37½/8 | 17 8 0 |
| „ 100000 | 45 | × | |
| „ No. 38000 | 45 | × | 17 0 0 |
| „ 2800 | 37 | × | 15 0 0 |
| Graham's No. 2730 | 39 | × | 16 0 0 |
| „ "Yellow Horse" | 43 | 39 | |
| „ No. 2310 | 44 | 38½ | 17 0 0 |
| Dewhursts' BBB" | 38 | × | 28 0 0 |
| "BB" | 38 | × | 23 0 0 |
| „ "Rupee No. 5 | 39 | × | 22 8 0 |
| Bates' No. 12838 | 41 | 37½/8 | |
| Bombay Co.'s No. 2580 | 44 | 38½ | |
| „ No. 1500 | 39 | 37½/8 | 16 0 0 |
| „ No. 5600 | 38 | 37½/8 | 15 0 0 |
| Ritchie's No. 510 | 39 | 37½/8 | 16 0 0 |
| „ „ 4462 | 41 | × | 18 0 0 |
| „ „ 1566 | 33 | 37/37½ | |
| Forbes' „ 551 | 38 | 37½/8 | |
| Lyon's Shunker" | 39 | × | |
| Fleming's No. 1905 | 48 | 38 | 24 0 0 |

GREY DRILLS—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Pennerell "Dragon" | 29 | 40 | 31 12 0 |
| Ralli's Masjid No. 425 | 26 | 40 | 18 0 0 |
| Mitsui's "Elephant" | 29 | 40 | 28 0 0 |

GREY JACONETS—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ralli's No. 18 | 45 | 22 | 10 10 0 |
| „ „ 18 | 40 | 22 | 9 10 0 |
| „ „ 138 | 40 | 22 | 8 8 0 |
| „ „ 636 | 44 | 22 | 9 8 0 |

GREY MULLS—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ralli's No. 1050 | 30 | 18 | 2 8 0 |

WHITE SHIRTINGS—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Liepman's No. 1500 | 32 | 42 | 38 0 0 |
| H.B.T.C. 40000 | 36 | 40 | |
| H.B.T.C.XXXX | | | 39 0 0 |
| Lyon's C. 4000 | | | |
| Ralli's No. 9889 | 33 | 40 | |
| Forbes K.P. 100 | 28 | 40 | |
| „ 11 | 33 | 40 | 34 0 0 |
| Horockses 5 O" | 36 | 40 | 34 0 0 |
| „ "AT" | | | 35 0 0 |
| „ "MG" | | | 38 0 0 |
| „ "MH" | | | 38 0 0 |
| „ "MA" | | | 40 0 0 |
| „ "M2" | | | 41 0 0 |
| „ "ES" | | | 43 0 0 |
| „ "EI" | | | 45 0 0 |
| „ "AO" | | | 58 0 0 |

WHITE MULLS—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ralli's No. 6 | 41 | 19 | 10 0 0 |
| „ „ 60 | 46 | 19 | 11 0 0 |
| „ „ 600 | 51 | 19 | 12 0 0 |
| „ „ 6000 | 56 | 19 | 14 8 0 |
| „ Nos. 101/202/303 40" | 45 | 50×19 | |
| „ No. 404 | 55 | 19 | |
| „ No. 88 | 60 | 20 | 18 8 0 |
| „ No. 1270 | 37 | 18 | |
| „ "Sun Ticket" | | | |
| „ No. 55 | | | |
| „ Nos. 50/55/60 40, 45" | 50 | 18 | |
| „ No. 818 | 39 | 20 | 10 14 0 |
| „ No. 230 (6 lines) | 54 | 20 | |
| „ No. 350 (6lines) | | | 16 0 0 |
| „ No. 335 (6lines) | 60 | 20 | 18 12 0 |
| „ No. 425 (6 lines) | | | 18 12 0 |
| „ No. 1440 | 36 | 20 | 7 4 0 |
| Ritchie's No. 1260 | 27 | 18 | |
| „ Nos. 9656/9766/9886 | | | |
| „ No. 95 | 58 | 20 | 10 8 0 |
| „ No. 66999 | 40 | 18 | 7 2 0 |
| „ No. 86999 | | | 8 0 0 |
| „ No. 775 | 40 | 18 | 8 0 0 |
| „ No. 875 | 45 | 18 | 10 0 0 |
| „ No. 975 | 50 | 18 | 10 8 0 |
| „ No. 615 | | | 10 8 0 |
| Graham's "Baloon" | 58 | 20 | |
| „ Nos. 9/99/999/40" 45" | 50 | 19 | |
| „ No. 9999 | 55 | 19 | |
| „ No. 142 | 34 | 19 | 11 0 0 |
| „ No. 420 | 36 | 18 | 8 0 0 |
| Macdonald's No. 64 | 58 | 20 | |
| Greaves' No. 5060 | 27 | 18 | 4 6 0 |

WHITE NAINSOOKS—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ralli's No. 7070/9090 | 27 | 18 | 5 0 0 |
| „ No. 7/27 | | | |
| „ Nos. 88/38 | | | 4 0 5 |
| „ Nos. 61/81 | | | |
| „ No. 9999 | | | |
| „ No. 1900 | | | 4 13 0 |
| „ No. 39620 T.R. | 38 | 22 | 5 0 0 |
| Graham's Nos. 88/8888 | 32 | 18 | 5 13 0 |
| „ 199/139 | | | |
| „ 05950/97970 | | | |
| „ Saraswati" | 32 | 18 | 12 0 0 |
| „ Tippoo" W/WWW | 34 | 18 | 5 0 0 |
| „ No. 50600 | | | 5 12 0 |
| „ Nos. 33340/33350 | | | |
| „ 33360 | | | 9 0 0 |
| Lyon's Nos. 4545/5656/6767 | 28 | 18 | |
| Greaves' Nos. 30000/50000 | | | |
| „ No. 8000 T.R. | 32 | 22 | |
| Ritchie's Nos. 3500/4510/5520 | 28 | 18 | 5 4 0 |
| S. W. & Co.'s Nos. 5800/5820 | | | 5 2 0 |
| „ "Motor Car" | 20 | 18 | 5 2 0 |

The above quotations are on bazaar terms, with discount of 5½ per cent. on Grey Goods and 4 per cent on White Goods.

### MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, Aug. 2.

BULLION.

Bar Gold, Rs. 31-11-0.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London, 1/7 31/32.
D. D. on London, 1/8 1/32.
Credit 3 Msd/a, 1/8 3/8.
D. D. on France, 253.
Credit 3 Msd/a, 278.
T. T. on Japan, Rs. 132.
D. D. on Japan, Rs. 127.
T. T. on Hongkong, Rs. 209/8.
D. D. on Shanghai, Rs. 325.
T. T. on Singapore, Rs. 136/8.
T. T. on New York, Rs. 274/8.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3 per cent. War Loan, 95.
3½ per cent. War Loan due 1928-32, 100-12.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan, 84.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan, 96
3½ per cent Paper, 69.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated, 84.
4½ per cent. Port Trust long dated, 88.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated, 82.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated, 92.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust long dated, 82.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa, 91.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary, 91.
The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay, 5 per cent
Bank of Bengal, 5 per cent.
Bank of Madras, 6 per cent.

SHARES

The market was steady with good business passing chiefly in Cotton Mill shares

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshi 2,605, Swan 940, Simplex 732/8, Madhowji 2,892/8, Shapurji 185, Fazulbhoy 975, Currimbhoy 515, x.d., Kastoorchand 1,420, Kohinoor 2,125, Crescent 295 x.d., David 900, Finlay 820, Colaba 2,402/8, Century 615, By. Dyeing 2,620, Cen. Mining 38, Alcock 835, Katni Ord 345, Katni Defd. 1,780, Shivrajpur 41, By. Burma 1,047/8, Bt. Burma Petro: 30 x.d., By. Tramway 790, By. Steam 507/8, Tata Ord. 236/4, Tata Defd. 1,135, Tata New Defd 535 pr. Tata New Ord. 110 pr. Tata Bank 58, Tata Old. 400 pr.

The following are the closing rates of the New Stock Exchange:—

Madhowji 2,880, Fazulbhoy 960, x.d., Currimbhoy 510 x.d., Crescent 295 x.d., Kohinoor 2,135, Colaba 2,370, David 910, Finlay 820, Kastoorchand 1,450, Century 625, By. Dyeing 2,100, Shapurji 185, Alcock 835, Shivrajpur 42, Cen. Mining 39, Katni Ord. 350, Katni Defd. 1,780, By. Burma 1,055, Bt. Burma Petro: 31, By. Tramway 790, By. Steam 510, Tata Ord. 235, Tata Old Defd. 1,142/8, Tata New Defd. 530, Tata Hydro: 1,470, Tata Bank 58/4, Tata Oil 400.


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Boiler Tubes: 2½", 3", and 4" outside dia.
Galvanized Tubes: ½", ¾", 1", 1¼", 1½", & 2".
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British Breaking Strength from ¾" to 3" cir.
Manilla Rores from 1" to 8" cir.
Modern Pattern English Life Belts passed by the Board of Trade.
Water-proof Canvas Paulins, of any colour, of guaranteed Government test and specification.
Apply immediately with your highest offers to
Messrs. E. K. PALIA & Co.,
72-76, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

# POONA RACING SEASON.

## FIRSTEXTRA MEETING.

### SOME CLOSE FINISHES.

### ROUBAIX WINS EPSOM PLATE.

(By Our Racing Correspondent.)
*(From our Sunday Edition.)*

POONA, Aug. 2.

The Poona racing season began yesterday under auspicious circumstances as the Monsoon is quite favourable in that part of the Deccan. Poona is at present most lovely, everything is green and fresh and the weather ideal. Though it rained all the way from Bombay it was not very strong in Poona itself. It had, however, rained overnight and the course was in consequence heavy as can be seen from the timings recorded. The attendance was enormous; as the bulk of the visitors are from Bombay the two specials were crowded to their utmost capacity. The journey was very pleasant and the arrangements excellent the catering especially giving satisfaction all round. The only discordant note heard was the early departure of the first class special which this year leaves forty minutes earlier. This arrangement has of course, the advantage of enabling the visitors to reach Poona much earlier than before, but it also entails inconveniences to business men who are obliged to hurry up before attending to their pressing business. Doubtless the railway authorities have their reasons for changing the old timing.

* * * *

Visitors to the racecourse were struck with the admirable changes that have been wrought under the untiring energy of Major Hughes, who has resumed office after some years of absence. It will be remembered that it was Major Hughes who on being appointed Secretary of the W. I. T. C., inaugurated the vast alterations and improvements on the Bombay and Poona Race Courses. Mr. Reynolds, who acted in his absence ably conducted the work begun by his predecessor and it must be said that Mr. Reynolds spared no pains in carrying on the onerous duties that fell to his lot. His work was not completed when Major Hughes resumed and as we have already said, he lost no time in taking in hand the improvement of the Poona Race Course. The numerous improvements and alterations effected have already been commented upon in the press here; suffice to say that at present the Race is *inconnaissable* as the French would say. The course presents such a delightful view and everything is so comfortable that a visit to the place would be better than all possible description.

* * * *

Except for the tedious Arab races the other events on the card, proved highly interesting and close finishes were the order of the day. The Countrybreds Trial Plate was perhaps the finest race of the day, when Maiden Palm and Sugar Cane fought the issue head to head. Maiden Palm ridden by the crack jockey, Bunty Brown who was some years ago one of our foremost jockeys here, but decided to stay for some years in Australia where he distinguished himself as one of the leading jockeys of that country. It was a great delight to see him again in the saddle Macpherson is another Australian jockey who was seen for the first time here. Townsend and young Meekings, were both light weights. Another new jockey is Lovelock. Harrison won the first race of the day after a splendid finish, St. Meeking the second race, while Barnett, Brown, Purtoosingh, Mujeed and Flynn accounted for the rest.

* * * *

The first event on the card was the 1st division of the Aleppo Plate. A terms race for Arab Ponies 14 hands and under in the 3rd division. The classification of Arab horses is a problem that is not easy of solution for the officials of the W. I. T. C. It was once decided that the Arab horses will only be divided into two divisions; this proved impracticable and it was found necessary to again divide them into three divisions. The Aleppo Plate (5 furlongs) was only for the Arab ponies 14 hands and under in the 3rd Division and yet the entry was so large that it had to be split into three races, the first of which had 26 candidates on the card, the second 25 and the third also 25. This expanded yesterda's meeting into eight events which Bombay visitors must have found very trying if not uninteresting, at least, so far as these Arab races were concerned.

* * * *

The large field on the card in the first race was, however, reduced to nineteen by the scratching of seven candidates. Summerton ridden by Harrison beat Peace Day after an exciting finish while the third place was secured by Beta ridden by Macpherson, the light weight from Australia who has accompanied Bunty Brown to India.

* * * *

The full field of 25 ran in the 2nd race which was the second division of the same plate. This was won by Speedwell, ridden by Meekings. The totalizator paid Rs. 165 which must have been very gratifying for the lucky ones, who were in the know, not an easy matter in such a field which was a mere scramble all along. Marauder and Babil secured second and third places. In this race the second enclosure paid the remarkable good dividend of Rs. 292 for win, a circumstance which shows that while some had spotted the winner in the first enclosure, in the second it was hardly touched. The third division of this plate was won by Sammy, ridden by that excellent rider, Barnett. Sammy won in convincing style from Chrysanthemum a pony that will surely do well in Poona this season.

* * * *

It was with a sigh of relief that lovers of real racing saw the last of these five furlongs scrambles of Arab ponies. The fourth race, the C. B. Trial Plate, 6 furlongs Terms race for Countrybreds, W. A. reduced 10 lbs. Great interest is attached to the performances of Countrybreds this season, as the W. I. T. C. is inaugurating a series of mos. interesting events for this class of animals. The efforts of the W. I. T. C., if successful may have far-reaching results on the future of horse breeding in India. In this race Maiden Palm ridden by P. Brown won by a narrow margin from Sugor Cane. Discarded, who carried 9 stones was 4½ lengths behind Sugar Cane. Brown rode a great race, as the great jockey he is and was accorded a tremendous ovation on his return to weigh in.

* * * *

The fifth race, which was the Epsom Plate an event of 6 furlongs for Horses, was also a Terms race. The encouraging prize of Rs. 4,000 went to the winner and Rs. 1,250 and 750 to the second and third. Roubaix who has a distinguished English record was, of course, installed favourite, while Resilience and Cresset were not friendless. Mr. Goculdass' bracket proved too good for the company. It was a tough fight between Roubaix and Cheeckhakoo, resulting in a win by a short head for Roubaix, Resilence tried hard and though beaten was not disgraced as only a head separated him from the second. If there is a horse that deserves a change of name it is Cheeckakoo.

* * *

Quite a good field ran in the Stockton Plate, a high weight handicap race for horses in the 3rd division. This race was also won by one of Mr. Goculdass' new importations. Motor We was second and Gypsy's Advice third. In this race he disloved his rider at the starting gate and as he ran in front of Antic and made a race of it though riderless, he created the greatest sensation of the day. Easton who had the mount, was entrapped in the tapes

The Beginners' Plate proved a surprise as the erstwhile famous Arthur B. won in a most unexpected manner. He beat his stable companion Baronvale in such a convincing style that there no doubt there is lot of stuff yet in the old champion. It was a very poor field and Royal Charter running need not cause any exaltation of his connections. Bellicose was scratched and Donna Fnez, of whom a good deal was heard in Bombay, made a poor show.

* * *

The last race, which was the Mohammerah Plate, 6 furlongs, a high weight handicap for Arab Ponies 14 hands and under in the second division, also saw a very large field out. The public was destined to receive a nasty surprise as a rank outsider in Ata Allah did what generally happens in such Arab races, namely, the unexpected. Fancy going all the way to Poona to try one's luck with such inconsistent customers, as these Arab ponies most often turn out to be. The handsome dividend of Rs. 561 was paid on the winner, who was ridden by that veteran, Mujeed. Aladdin the favourite could only manage to secure the third place.

* * *

We are sorry to learn that Memento the valuable mare of Mr. DeSoyza of Colombo, an animal that ran very prominently in Bombay last season, had to be destroyed on account of an accident. We hear that Captain J. B. Cautley, the importer of well known horses to India has brought out a new batch of very good performers, among which Avon, a bay gelding by William Rufus: Arlona by Isinglass; and GlenLily are pehhaps the best of the lot.

* *

One of the special features of the Poona Race Course this year is the spacious refreshment lounge provided by Messrs. Bilimoriea.

* * *

The authorities would do well to provide sufficient change at the pay windows to facilitate early payment. Great inconvenience was felt yesterday owing to this contingency.

Details:—

Details:—

THE ALEPPO PLATE. Division I.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 300; third Rs. 200. For Arab Ponies 14 hands and under in the 3rd Division. 14 hands to carry 8st. 10lbs. W. I. Winners since 31st March, 1918; once, 4lbs.; twice, 7lbs.; oftener, 12lbs.

Mr. S. R. A. Wahab's SUMMERTOM, 8-6, Harrison ..... 1
Mr. Ebrahim Kadum's PEACE DAY, 7-6, Purtoosingh ..... 2
Mr. Smyke's BETA, 7-10, Macpherson ..... 3
Mr. S. D. Magrabi's WHITE ROSE, 7-2, Rose ..... 4

Did not run:—Harrington 9-0, Spinner 9-0, Bahadur British 8-10, Three Fifty 7-12, Rockfeller 7-12, Khorshed 7-2, The Ark 6-12.

Also ran:—My Royal 9-3, Grey Beauty (late Early Bird) 9-0, Lahamood 8-12, Counter Attack 8-10, Contest 8-10, Bronze Metal 8-10, Subeh Pasha 8-9, Escort 8-6, Honest 8-2, Bill Baily 8-2, Inspector 8-0, Faith 8-0, Silver (late Red Ace) 8-0, Little Warrior 7-10, Bankipure 7-10.

The race:—Subeh Pasha set the pace to Peace Day, Lahamood and White Rose, Summerton was handy in the bunch. This order was maintained till the turn where Subeh Pasha, and Lahamood retired, Peace Day then took up the running looking an easy winner, until he was strongly challenged by Summerton who came with a fast rush to win an exciting race by ¾ length, 3 lengths. Beta placed third, 1 length in front of White Rose.

Favourite:—Subeh Pasha.

Time:—1 min. 12 2/5 secs.

Trainer:—A. R. Dakeel.

Tote paid 1st Enclosure:—Win, Rs. 99-8; Places, Rs. 37-8, Rs. 35-8, Rs. 76.

Tote paid 2nd Enclosure:—Win, Rs. 133; Places, Rs. 29, Rs. 19-8, Rs. 44-8.

* * * * *

THE ALEPPO PLATE. Division II.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 300; third, Rs. 200. For Arab Ponies 14 hands and under in the 3rd Division. 14 hands to carry 8st. 10lbs. W. I. Winners since 31st March, 1918; once, 4lbs.; twice, 7lbs.; oftener, 12lbs.

Mr. Heath's SPEEDWELL, 8-0, Meekings 1
Mr. M. Goculdass' MARAUDER, 8-10, Purtoosingh ..... 2
Mr. Habib C. Fezi's BABIL, 8-2, Morris 3
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's JAMNAGAR, 7-10, White ..... 4

Did not run:—Shatra 9-0, Final Shot 8-6, Rainstorm 8-4, Gazetteer 8-0, Minstrel 7-10.

Also ran:—Sir Martin 9-3, Sanayet 8-11, Gold Cup 8-11, Ornate 8-10, Shanavaz 8-10, Justice 8-6, Walter 8-6, Final Shot 8-6, Bowery 8-6, Kitchener 8-4, Rangoon 8-4, Last Day 7-12, Crescent 7-12, Karam 7-10, Hikmat 7-10, Muktar 7-6, Pilot 6-12.

The race:—Marauder jumped out of the machine with Crescent close on his heels, the pair made the running from Babil, Jamnagar and Speedwell, Crescent gave up the struggle in the straight, Marauder was in front looking a winner until Speedwell turned upon the scene with a tremendous burst of speed to win by 2 lengths, head, 1 length Babil and Jamnagar disputed third place.

Trainer:—T. Ferguson (Jun.).

Favourites:—Justice and Crescent.

Time:—1 min. 13 3/5 secs.

Tote paid 1st Enclosure:—Win, Rs. 165-8; Places, Rs. 72, Rs. 36, Rs. 208-8.

Tote paid 2nd Enclosure:—Win, Rs. 292; Places, Rs. 71, Rs. 13, Rs. 104-8.

* * * * *

THE ALEPPO PLATE. Division III.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 300; third, Rs. 200. For Arab Ponies 14 hands and under in the 3rd Division. 14 hands to carry 8st. 10lbs. W. I. Winners since 31st March, 1918; once, 4lbs.; twice, 7lbs.; oftener, 12lbs.

Mr. R. H. Gahagan's SAMMY, 8-6, Barnett 1
Mr. J. K. Irani's CHRYSANTHEMUM, 8-10, S. Meekings ..... 2
Mr. M. Goculdass' MAGDALA, 8-10, Purtoosingh ..... 3
Mr. Shookraga Mahmood's TIGER, 8-7, Townsend ..... 4

Did not run:—Istamboul 8-10, Record Time 6-6.

Also ran:—Taj 9-0, Financier 8-13, Second String 8-10, Aligarh 8-10, Firelock 8-6, Mootrub 8-4, Good Star 8-4, America 8-3, Nasaralla 8-2, Cymbaline 8-0, Whip 8-0, Dublin 8-0, Viking 7-12, Sorrento 7-10, Spring Dew 7-10, Amber 7-10, Sadak 7-10, Baltic 7-8, Proud Boy 7-2.

The race:—Sammy and Chrysanthemum led the whole way from Magdala and Tiger, these four raced to the post in the same order, Sammy winning in a canter by 3 lengths, 1½ lengths, the rest of the field came in a file in drizzling rain.

Favourites:—America and Chrysanthemum.

Time:—1 min. 13 secs.

Trainer:—Goolam Ali.

Totes paid 1st Enclosure:—Win, Rs. 62-8; Places, Rs. 22, Rs. 25, Rs. 16-8.

Tote paid 2nd Enclosure:—Win, Rs. 42-8; Places, Rs. 12-8, Rs. 17, Rs. 12-8.

* * * * *

THE C. B. TRIAL PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 2,000; second, Rs. 700; third, Rs. 300. For Country-breds. W. A. reduced 10lbs. Penalties.—Winners since 31st March, 1917, of a flat race value Rs. 1,000 or over, once, 5lbs.; twice, 7lbs.; oftener, 12lbs. Winners of flat races of the aggregate value of Rs. 7,000 or over. 7lbs. in addition to above penalties. Allowance.—Maidens 7lbs.

Mr. M. Ghorpade's MAIDEN PALM, 8-12, Brown ..... 1
Mr. R. D. Sethna's SUGAR CANE, 9-11, Harrison ..... 2
Mr. A. Hoyt's DISCARDED, 9-0, Purtoosingh ..... 3
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's INDIAN APPLE, 8-0, Townsend ..... 4

Did not run:—Submarine.

Also ran:—Maple 9-12, Miss Twistum 8-13, Kestrel II 8-7, Bahadur 8-0, Sweet Apple 7-13, Coral 7-9.

The race:—Maiden Palm showed the way to Maple and Sugar Cane, they ran in this order for the first 3 furlongs, at the turn Maple fell back, Discarded filling the breach, Maple was joined by Sugar Cane before the 2nd enclosure stands, the pair ran abreast up to the post, Maiden Palm winning an exciting race by a short head, 4½ lengths, Discarded ran third, ½ length.

Favourites:—Sugar Cane and Maiden Palm.

Time:—1 min. 20 4/5 secs.

Trainer:—Byramjee Rustomjee.

Tote paid 1st Enclosure:—Win, Rs. 37; Places, Rs. 15, Rs. 15-8, Rs. 16.

Tote paid 2nd Enclosure:—Win, Rs. 21; Places, Rs. 10, Rs. 11, Rs. 9-8.

* * * * *

THE EPSOM PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 4,000; second, Rs. 1,250; third, Rs. 750. For Horses which have not won flat race value Rs. 5,000 or over since 31st March, 1917. W. A. reduced 12lbs. Penalties.—Winners since 31st March, 1917, of a flat race value Rs. 4,000 or over, once, 5lbs.; twice, 10lbs.; thrice, 14lbs.; oftener, 18lbs. Allowance—Maidens 4lbs.

Mr. M. Goculdass' ROUBAIX, 9-1, J. Flynn ..... 1
Mr. M. Goculdass' CHEECHAKOI, 8-2, Purtoosingh ..... 2
Mr. K. H. Contractor's RESILIENCE, 8-5, Trahan ..... 3
Mr. Pine's PENNY PIE, 8-10, Macpherson 4

Also ran:—Fine Trout 8-5, Mazboot 8-5, Cresset 8-5, Brendan 8-5, Zefus 8-5.

The race:—As soon as they were released Resilience in company with Cheechakoo led Mazboot and Penny Pie, Roubaix was lying fifth. On the outside, as soon as they entered the turn, Cheechakoo and Resilience were fairly close together, they raced in ding-dong fashion up to the post when Roubaix came on the outside with a fast run to beat his stable companion by short head.

Favourite:—Roubaix.

Time:—1 min. 19 secs.

Trainer:—J. Robinson.

Tote paid 1st Enclosure:—Win, Rs. 20-8; Places, Rs. 16, Rs. 25-8, Rs. 14.

Tote paid 2nd Enclosure:—Win, Rs. 11; Places, Rs. 14, Rs. 12-8, Rs. 10-8.

* * * * *

THE STOCKTON PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 500; third, Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 3rd Division.

Messrs. M. Goculdass and F. M. Garda's ANTIC, 8-2, Purtoosingh ..... 1
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's MOTOR WRAP, 7-11, Townsend ..... 2
Mr. M. Goculdass' GIPSY'S ADVICE, 8-9, J. Flynn ..... 3
Mr. Linder's TARQUIN, 7-0, Harrison ... 4

Did not run:—Lupinus 7-2.

Also ran:—Spearwood 9-0, Crushed Glass 9-0, Christmas Holiday 9-0, Adelaide II 8-7, Decorum 8-4, Abajala 8-2, Mintspear 8-0, Nice Bird 8-0, Veiled Certainty 7-11, Tommy Atkins 7-10, Balira 7-8, Lucky Thought 7-6, Loch D 7-2.

The race:—Motor Wrap led Balira, Tarquin and Antic for the first half of the journey, Abajala was running riderless behind the leaders. When they came into the turn, Motor Wrap was in front with Antic, and Abajala, The pair fought a spirited finish, Antic winning by ¾ lengths, 2½ lengths, 2 lengths.

Favourite:—Gipsy's Advice.

Time:—1 min. 34 1/5 secs.

Trainer:—J. Robinson.

Tote paid 1st Enclosure:—Win, Rs. 19-8; Places, Rs. 29, Rs. 113-8, Rs. 17.

Tote paid 2nd Enclosure:—Win, Rs. 10; Places, 13-8, 14.

* * * * *

THE BEGINNERS' PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 2,000; second, Rs. 700; third, Rs. 300 For Horses which have not won flat race value Rs. 3,000 or over since 31st March, 1917. W. A. reduced 12lbs. Penalties.—Winners since 31st March, 1917, of a flat race value Rs. 1,500 or over, once, 5lbs.; twice, 10lbs.; thrice, 14lbs.; oftener, 18lbs. Allowance.—Maidens 7lbs.

Mr. M. Goculdass' ARTHUR B, 8-5, Purtoosingh ..... 1
Mr. M. Goculdass' BARONVALE, 8-5, J. Flynn ..... 2
Messrs. D. Cooper and Hatfield's ROYAL CHARTER, 7-9, Morris ..... 3
Mr. Kelso's WE TWO, 7-12, Macpherson 4

Did not run:—Bellicose.

Also ran:—Tara Pine (late Miss Rich) 7-12, Stageland 8-5, Donna Inez (late Pertinacious) 7-12.

The race:—This small field was sent off without delay, Arthur B at once assumed command, followed by Baronvale, he was first in the straight and came in an easy winner by 4 lengths, 5 lengths, 1 length.

Favourite:—Arthur B.

Trainer:—J. Robinson.

Time:—1 min. 6 2/5 secs.

Tote paid 1st Enclosure:—Win, Rs. 16; Places, Rs. 19-8, Rs. 23-8.

* * * * *

THE MOHAMMERAH PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 500; third, Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for Arab Ponies 14 hands and under in the 2nd Division.

Mr. P. J. Chinoy's ATA ALLAH, 7-12, Mujeed ..... 1
Mr. Abdul Latif Mandil's GREY STONE, 8-3, Barnett ..... 2
Messrs. Captain and T. V. Shroff's ALADDIN, 8-6, J. Flynn ..... 3
Mr. Aspandiar Ardeshir's BAYONET, 8-8, Easton ..... 4

Also ran:—Good Morning 9-7, Warminster 9-1, Mechanic 8-12, Resident 8-11, Tit Bits 8-10, Innocence 8-6, Marmora 8-5, Powder Puff 8-4, Good Luck 8-3, Natal 8-2, Beadmaker 8-0, Angler 8-0, All Joy 8-0, Golshan 7-12, Rare Find 7-7.

The race:—As soon as the field was sent away Bayonet flashed out with Ata Allah close on his heels, Aladdin was lying third and Greay Stone was fourth, they raced in this order till the turn where Bayonet died away, Ata Allah then sailed away an easy winner by 1½ lengths from Gery Stone who rushed very strongly towards the end, 1 length, short head.

Favourites:—Natal and Aladdin.

Time:—1 min. 29 secs.

Trainer:—Syed Mustapha.

Tote paid 1st Enclosure:—Win, 561; Places, Rs. 79-8, Rs. 53, Rs. 21.

Tote paid 2nd Enclosure:—Win, Rs. 110; Places, Rs. 32, Rs. 34, Rs. 13-8.

## RACING AT HOME.

### DETAILS OF THE GOODWOOD STEWARD CUP.

Mr. H. Cunliffe-Owen's ch h KING SOL by Valens—Sol-fa, 5 years ..... 1
Mr. J. White's ch h IRISH ELEGANCE by Sir Archibald—Sweet Clorane, 4 years ..... 2
Lord Glanely's ch c SCATSWELL by Marcovil—Cheshire Cat, 4 years ..... 3

There were fourteen runners. The betting at the start was 100 to 7 against King Sol, 100 to 30 against Irish Elegance and 5 to 1 against Scatswell. King Sol won by a length and a half, half a length dividing Irish Elegance and Scatswell. (Reuter.)

The Goodwood Plate which is of the distance of about two miles and three furlongs is an old standing race dating back to 1823 and with the exception up to 1915 of 1885 (when the race was declared void) has run its merry course. In this respect, it differs from the Goodwood Cup, decided on July 31; for, although the latter was founded eleven years earlier, there was "no race" no fewer than nine times during the first thirteen years of its existence.

When Goodwood comes "Glorious Goodwood" one looks back upon summer. Society, so strong on the beautiful downs of the Duke of Richmond, get ready to return to London. The Brighton Races follow Goodwood and then the St. Leger looms in the distance.

The performances of Irish Elegance this racing season quite justified him being made favourite for he was favourite at 7 to 1 in the Hunt Cup and won six weeks before. But King Sol provided a surprise. As far as can be traced he only appeared once this season; when at Windsor in the first week of April, he finished nowhere in the Chaddesden Plate. Entries for the Goodwood Plate do not close till some time in June. During the 1918 season, King Sol turned out several times, but he never collected a verdict and was placed only once being third to Mount William and starting at 100 to 15 in the Newmarket July Handicap.

Lord Glenely has been a successful owner this season and with Scatswell had won the Wokingham Stakes which was one of a string of seven victories at Ascot, and those preceded the Derby and Coronation great wins.

## MR. HORNIMAN AND NEXT CONGRESS

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Regarding the proposals made by some people in your journal to elect Mr. Horniman as president of the next Indian National Congress, I would strongly urge that he should be given this honour for several reasons in his favour, upon which I need not dilate, because even the man in the street knows about the sacrifices Mr. Horniman has made for India's cause.

Above all to give the lie to the mean false reports that some interested parties cabled to English newspapers on his deportation that the people of Bombay took Mr. Horniman's deportation with indifference;—we must give this highest honour to Mr. Horniman. This news will open the eyes of the whole of England that we are never ungrateful to men—real men—like Mr. Horniman.—Yours, etc.

"FAIR PLAY."

## CALCUTTA MANSOON MEETING

### THIRD DAY.

(From Our Correspondent.)
*(From our Sunday Edition.)*

CALCUTTA, Aug. 2.

Details:—

Time:—1 minute 15 4/5 seconds.

Messrs. Edmondson and Eddis' KURDISH CHIEF, 11-0, Grey ..... 1
Mr. Pettitt's LADAVON, 11-10, Keess ... 2
Major Robertson's MONSIEUR JAMES, 11-7, Owner ..... 3
Mr. Hulmes' ENDEAVOUR, 9-12 (cd. 10-5), Mr. Hobbs ..... 4

Tote paid:—Win, Rs. 25; Places, Rs. 13 and Rs. 13.

Betting:—Evens Ladavon, twos Kurdish Chief, sixes Monsieur James, tens Endeavour.

Won by 3½ lengths, 3 lengths between second and third.

Time:—3 mins. 7 4/5 secs.

The race:—A small field was despatched level, Kurdish Chief showing the way to Ladavon and Monsieur James with Endeavour last. Kurdish Chief continued to lead and although Monsieur James made attempt to catch, it proved unavailing.

THE BALLYGUNGE PLATE. Division I.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. Jones' SOFT NOSE, 9-7, Young ..... 1*
Mr. Evers' LLANSIFRIED, 7-1, Moosambin ..... 1*
Mr. Owen's VALENTINE'S BROOK, 8-4, White ..... 3
Mr. Mullik's VERLAND ROSE, 8-5, Grey 4

*Dead-heat.

Also ran:—Liestal 9-6, Kitty O'Hara 9-4, Pomade 9-2, Carless 8-7, Idlewild 7-12, Despicable 7-8 (cd. 7-10), Sunny Time 7-8.

Tote paid:—Win, Rs. 15 and Rs. 93; Places, Rs. 17, Rs. 41 and Rs. 22.

Betting:—7 to 4 Soft Nose, threes Verland Rose, fives Pomade, eights Valentine's Brook, fifteens Llansifried

Won by 2 lengths.

Time:—1 min. 15 2/5 secs.

The race:—The start was a good one. Llansifried jumped off with a lead from Valentine's Brook, Verland Rose and Soft Nose. The last-named gained ground at every stride and just managed to dead-heat for the first place.

THE AUGUST HURDLE PLATE.—Distance 1¾ miles over 9 flights.

Mr. Jones' CHINA EGG, 11-7, Grey ..... 1
Messrs. Swan and Hilliard's MONSIEUR NESTOR, 11-0, Heron ..... 2
Mr. Scott's SEALAD, 9-0, Thompson ..... 3
Mr. Pratt's LADY WHITE, 10-0, Marland 4

Also ran:—Review 9-0.

Tote paid:—Win, Rs. 22; Places, Rs. 15 and Rs. 16.

Betting:—Evens China Egg, 5 to 2 Monsieur Nestor, sixes Lady White, tens Sealad, twenties Review.

Won by ¾ length, 3 lengths between second and third.

Time:—3 mins. 51½ secs.

The race:—This event produced quite a pretty race. After Review had led on sufferance, China Egg joined the issue with Monsieur Nestor and after a dingdong race just managed to win.

THE MONSOON PONY PURSE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. Sing's LULAD, 8-8, Pullin ..... 1
Mr. Aiibo's STEPASIDE, 9-13, Heron ..... 2
Messrs. Swan and Hilliard's FLEURETTE, 7-4, Northmore ..... 3
Mr. Dutt's LITTLE SIMON, 8-8, Keess ... 4

Also ran:—Spring Morn 8-11, Balsam 7-6 (cd. 7-7), Guncarriage 7-9 (cd. 7-6).

Tote paid:—Win, Rs. 30; Places, Rs. 17 and Rs. 19.

Betting:—Twos Stepaside and Lulad, fours Fleurette, fives Little Simon, fifties the rest.

Won by ½ length, 2½ lengths between second and third.

Time:—1 min. 17 2/5 secs.

The race:—They were despatched quickly, Guncarriage carted them along, Little Simon being second. Then came Stepaside and Lulad. The last two quickly beat the others and after an exciting race Lulad shook off Stepaside almost near the post.

THE MONSOON CUP.—Distance 1 mile 3 furlongs.

Messrs. Swan and Hilliard's PRINCIPAL GIRL, 8-10, Pullin ..... 1
Mr. Evers' MIDSAND, 7-0, Balkaran ..... 2
Mr. Rosso's SECOND SIGHT, 8-6, Grey ... 3
Mr. Coninghm's PYRAMID, 7-9, Northmore ..... 4

Also ran:—Senator 9-7, Nancy O'Neil 8-9, Kilrea 7-12, Gracefield 7-11, Miss Slasher 7-11 (cd. 8-0), Jack 7-5, Andoversford 7-0 (cd. 7-9).

Tote paid:—Win, Rs. 39; Places, Rs. 19, Rs. 91 and Rs. 72.

Betting:—Threes Principal Girl and Pyramid, fives Senator, eights Nancy O'Neil, Gracefield and Miss Slasher, longer prices the others.

Won by ¾ length, ¼ length between second and third.

Time:—2 mins. 27 2/5 secs.

The race:—When they were sent off, Jack showed out prominently from Second Sight and Andoversford, then Gracefield and Miss Slasher. There was no change till the field swung into the straight where Midsand was in the van followed by Second Sight and Pyramid. Then Pullin gave Principal Girl her lead who coming with giant strides soon settled the pretensions of all.

THE BARRACKPORE PLATE.—Distance 6 rulongs.

Mr. Hamers' LAST SPOT, 8-8, Pullin ..... 1
Mr. Fleming's ZELIA, 8-1, Fenton ..... 2
Mr. Dee's DECLARED, 9-9, Meherjee ..... 3
Lieut.-Col. Smith's PARTNERSHIP, 8-7, Marland ..... 4

Also ran:—Goras Darling 9-12, Fiasco 9-0, Jem Crack 8-4, Slippery Ann 7-6, Mr. Clematis 7-0.

Tote paid:—Win, Rs. 37, Places, Rs. 20, Rs. 61 and Rs. 59.

Betting:—5 to 4 Jem Crack, threes Last Spot, sixes Goras Darling, sevens Partnership and Slippery Ann, longer prices the others.

Won by 5 lengths, 3 lengths between second and third.

Time:—1 min. 17 4/5 secs

The Race:—

Slippery Ann and Goras Darling played up and Linshipped Shar riders, Zetea was out in the van followed by Partnership and Last Spot. Jam Crack being nearer. Last Spot came along and won in extremely easy fashion.

THE BALLYGUNGE PLATE.—Distance 2 miles 6 furlongs.

Mr. Galstaun's NO BALL, 8/1 Thompson ..... 1
Mr. Ever's LINTON, 7/8, Moosamdin. 2
Mr. Galstaun's ALANNAH, 8/4, Pardoe ..... 3
Mr. Thomas' LONGH CORRIB, 9/0, Pullin.

Also ran: Feathered Life 8/9, Paganini 8/4, Dehra Doon 7/11.

Totalizators paid Rs. 42 for win, and Rs. 21 and Rs. 31 places.

Betting: Twos Longh Corrib; 5 to 2 No Ball; 7 to 2 Linton; Longer prices others.

The race:—

Dehra Dun was smartly away followed by Paganini and Alannah. Linton now shot to front, but No Ball soon came by his side and going on won easily.

Won by 1½ lengths 2 lengths between 2nd and 3rd.


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# BOMBAY, CITY AND SUBURBS.

## ENGAGEMENTS.

### TO-DAY.

Meeting of the Punja Relief Committee, Bombay Presidency Association Rooms—6-15 p.m.

Public meeting of Gujeratis at Morarji Goculdas Hall, at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), Re. late Amritlal Sunderji Padhiar, under the presidentship of Mahatma Gandhi.

TUESDAY, Aug. 5.

Mr. Griffith's lecture on "Police and Women" to members of Bombay Presidency Women's Council—5-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Council's Office.

THURSDAY, Aug. 7.

English Mail steamer Neliore, due at 6 a.m.

## B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY TIMINGS.

| | Arr. H. M. | Dep. H. M. |
|---|---|---|
| Northern Express | 12 0 | 17 0 |
| Gujarat Mail | 8 25 | 20 45 |
| Kathiawar Express | 7 47 | 21 0 |
| Fast Passenger | 21 10 | 7 20 |

## G. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY

| | Arr. H. M. | Dep. H. M. |
|---|---|---|
| Punjab Mail | 16 30 | 19 0 |
| Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore) | 11 0 | 20 30 |
| Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur). | 7 15 | 13 30 |
| Madras Mail | 8 40 | 21 10 |
| Poona Mail | 11 30 | 14 45 |
| Poona Express | 19 40 | 7 55 |
| Delhi Express | 8 30 | 7 0 |

## BREACHES ON B. B. AND C. I. LINE.

Due to the breaches on the line between Bayana and Bharatpur owing to heavy rain the Up and Down Northern Expresses between Bombay and Peshawar are diverted via Bayana and Agra Cantonment as a temporary measure until the line is repaired when the normal timings will be reverted to. The Down Northern Express arrives Delhi at 23-27 instead of at 21-45 and the Up Northern Express arrives Bombay (Colaba) at 13-25 instead of at 12 noon.

## Domestic Occurrence.

MAMA—Rai Mithibai, daughter of Framjee Nanabhoy Mama, and sister of Nanabhoy Framjee Mama, Pleader, age 32, died yesterday evening. Funeral this morning at 8 a.m. (S. T.), Nana Building, Tardeo.

## CITY'S DEATH ROLL.

On Saturday there were 3 attacks and 2 deaths from plague and 6 attacks and 5 deaths from cholera, in the city. The total number of deaths from all causes was 184 as compared to 68 on the corresponding day of last year.

## GOCULDAS TEJPAL SANSKRIT COLLEGE

The following are the results at the Calcutta and Benares Government Sanskrit Examinations of students of G. T. Sanskrit College:

CALCUTTA GOVERNMENT EXAMINATION.
Grammar 1st Examination 1 pass out of 2.
Astrology 1st Examination 1 pass out of 1.
Literature 1st Examination 3 pass out of 3.
Literature 2nd Examination 2 pass out of 3

BENARES GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS
Grammar 1st Examination 2 pass out of 4
Grammar 2nd Examination 4 pass out of 5.
Grammar Acharya (Khand) 2 pass out of 2 in all 15 passed out of 20.

## LATE MR. AMRITLAL PADHIAR.

A public meeting, convened by the leading Gujaraties, of the Gujarati citizens of Bombay, will be held to-morrow, at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Morarji Goculdas Market Hall, Cavel, to express their deep sense of sorrow at the untimely death of the late Mr. Amritlal Sunderji Padhiar. Mahatma Gandhi will preside and Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya will speak.

## POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Guadur, Jask, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein and Bushire will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office at 11-0 a.m. on Monday, the 4th instant, instead of at 9-0 a.m. on Saturday, the 2nd. Registered letters and parcels will be accepted up to 10-0 a.m. on Monday, the 4th instant.

As the departure of the Homeward English Mail steamer Devanha has been unavoidably postponed to Sunday the 10th instant the hours of posting at the Bombay General Post Office will be as follows:—

Unregistered correspondence up to 9-0 a.m. on Sunday, 10-8-1919

Unregistered correspondence with a late fee of 2 annas on each article, From 9-0 a.m. to 11-0 a.m. on Sunday 10-8-1919.

Registered correspondence up to 7-0 p.m. on Saturday, 9-8-1919

Parcels correspondence up to 6-0 p.m., on Saturday, 9-8-1919.

Money Orders correspondence up to 4-30 p.m. on Saturday, 9-8-1919.

No registered correspondence will be accepted on Sunday, the 10th instant.

Postings at the Town Sub offices must be so regulated as to reach the General Post Office before the abovementioned hours.

No late fee correspondence will be accepted at the Town Sub offices.

## LABOURER DROWNED IN QUARRY-HOLE

Mr. A. R. King, Acting Coroner, held an inquest on Saturday morning at the Coroner's Court on the body of Gungya Babaji, a labourer, whose body was found floating in a quarry-hole on Friday. The deceased lived at Bhoiwada and used to board with a widow named Rukhma. He used to go to the quarry-hole every day to bathe and to wash his master's bullocks. He had been ill for some time past. For four days he did not come home for meals and his body was found floating in the quarry-hole floating on Friday. The jury returned a verdict of death from drowning and that there was no evidence to show how the deceased was drowned.

The Punjab Government has decided to permit the Deputy-Commissioner of Karnal to resign his membership of the Karnal Municipal Committee of which he was elected president. Any official member will be nominated to the Committee in his place and a new president will then be elected by the non-official members, official members taking no part in voting.

# CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

## HINDU GYMKHANA VS. YOUNG ZOROASTRIAN C C.

The interesting fixture between the Hindu Gymkhana and the Young Zoroastrian C. C. came off yesterday, resulting in a win for the former by the substantial margin of 102 runs. The Gymkhana in fact outplayed their opponents in the two principal departments of the game, first knocking up 190 and next disposing of the visitors for a small total of 88. The Gymkhana victory was in the main due to the splendid bowling of Shivram and the fine batting of Pai. The former maintained an excellent length throughout, varying the pace and flight of the ball with great skill. His 6 wickets cost only a little over as many runs apiece, and it was altogether a very creditable performance. Pai's 44 was the result of some very fine cricket, the Hindu skipper cutting in his best style; and being unconquered when his side's innings terminated.

VAJIFDAR'S FINE PERFORMANCES WITH BAT AND BALL.

The Young Zoroastrian team were disposed of for a poor 88, the only batsman on their side to put up anything like a fight being Vajifdar. This dashing young bat met the Hindu attack in his usual confident style, and made some very pretty strokes, especially driving with great vigour. But he received little support from his colleagues, and seeing them falling in pretty quick succession at the other end he apparently tried to force the game, with the result that he lifted Dalvi and was brilliantly held in the long field by Vithal, who brought off a magnificent running catch. In bowling also, Vajifdar did splendid work for his side, being responsible for the fall of no less than 7 Hindu batsmen at the comparatively small cost of 13 runs apiece, but here too he had to work practically single-handed, the only effective assistance he received being from Mirza, who took 3 wickets for 68 runs. The scores:—

HINDU GYMKHANA.

| | |
|---|---|
| S M Dalvi, b Vajifdar | 16 |
| M H Rana, b Vajifdar | 6 |
| M G Shroff, b Mirza | 7 |
| P Vithal, b Vajifdar | 12 |
| P Ganpat, c and b Vajifdar | 19 |
| D K Telang, l.b.w. b Vajifdar | 21 |
| V A Dalvi, b Mirza | 25 |
| M D Pai (capt), (not out) | 44 |
| P Shivram, c Wadia, b Vajifdar | 9 |
| R V Kothare, b Mirza | 4 |
| S B Pilgaonker, c Mirza, b Vajifdar | 7 |
| Extras | 13 |
| Total | 190 |

YOUNG ZOROASTRIAN C. C.

| | |
|---|---|
| P Warden, b Shivram | 7 |
| N P Pavri, b Rana | 10 |
| M J M Divecha, c Dalvi, b Shivram | 1 |
| H J Vajifdar (capt), c Vithal, b Dalvi | 29 |
| J Bilimoria, b Rana | 4 |
| A H Wadia, b Shivram | 6 |
| S Lilamwala, c Shroff, b Dalvi | 0 |
| F Pavri, b Shivram | 7 |
| J Daruwala, b Shivram | 1 |
| S Bhoot (not out) | 7 |
| B H Mirza, b Shivram | 1 |
| Extras | 15 |
| Total | 88 |

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Hindu Gymkhana Innings.

| | O. | M. | R. | W. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mirza | 30 | 12 | 68 | 3 |
| Vajifdar | 36 | 8 | 94 | 7 |
| Lilamwala | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Bilimoria | 4 | 0 | 14 | 0 |

Young Zoroastrian C. C. Innings.

| | O. | M. | R. | W. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| M H Rana | 13 | 6 | 18 | 2 |
| Shivram | 19 | 4 | 40 | 6 |
| Dalvi | 7 | 2 | 15 | 2 |

## TURNER MORRISON CO. C. C. vs. TURNER HOARE AND CO. C. C.

The above match was played on Saturday and resulted in a win for the former by 22 runs. The scores:—

TURNER MORRISON & CO. C. C.

Shunker 0, Bhesania 1, Dave 6, Saldana 8, Daver 0, Webster 0, Maganlal 8, Pandurang 0, Lapsley 1, Mahale 21, Lobo 8, extras 3. Total 56.

TURNER HOARE & CO. C. C.

Daruwala 1, Govindji 6, Rodrigues 7, Claridge 1, Dinshaw 1, Cooper 0, Hogg 0, O'Keiffe 1, Stuart 0, Rattanshaw 2, Pavri 2, extras 13. Total 34.

## GOVT. TELEGRAPH CLUB VS. EMBARKATION S. I. S. CLUB

In the cricket match played on Cross Maidan between the Government Telegraph Recreation Club and the Embarkation Staff Institutes Sports Club, on Sunday, the former won by 2 wickets and 38 runs. For the Telegraphs: S. D'Silva, Castell, Hawkins, Francis and Birtch got into double figures scoring 31, 18, 16, 14 (not out) and 13 runs respectively. For the Embarkation Staff: Capt. Johnstone, Sergt. Littlewood and Pte. Perkins put up 14, 19 and 16 runs respectively. The scores:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Government T. R. Club | 111 |
| Embarkation S. I. S. Club | 73 |

## HINDU GYM. VS. H. M. S. CUSTOM.

The Hindu Gymkhana played a cricket match with His Majesty's Customs Cricket Club on the Gymkhana ground. The game ended in a draw.

The following are the scores:—

HINDU GYMKHANA.

| | |
|---|---|
| S M Dalvi, b Ganpat | 59 |
| Vithal, l.b.w, b Bhapoo | 11 |
| B M Dalvi, c Ganpat, b Abraham | 64 |
| Kantak, b Ganpat | 32 |
| V Dalvi, b Bhapoo | 0 |
| D Shete, c and b Reubins | 21 |
| D Pupala (not out) | 6 |
| Shroff (not out) | 6 |
| D Telang, N Shete and C Rana did not bat. | |
| Extras | 4 |
| Total (for six wickets) | 194 |
| Innings declared closed. | |

HIS MAJESTY'S CUSTOMS C. C.

| | |
|---|---|
| Divekar, c S Dalvi, b D Shete | 24 |
| Unwala, c Vithal, b S Dalvi | 1 |
| Abraham, c B Dalvi, b C Rana | 11 |
| Ganpat, b N Shete | 52 |
| Reubins, c Vithal, b D Shete | 5 |
| Clarke, c Rana, b S Dalvi | 0 |
| Bhapoo, c Shete, b S Dalvi | 0 |
| Caleghan (not out) | 3 |
| Khairaz (not out) | 0 |
| Mudurkar and Walsh did not bat. | |
| Extras | 8 |
| Total (for seven wickets) | 104 |
| Innings declared closed. | |

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Hindu Gymkhana Innings.

| | O. | M. | R. | W. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bhapoo | 16 | 0 | 70 | 2 |
| Walsh | 3 | 0 | 25 | 0 |
| Reubins | 10 | 3 | 33 | 1 |
| Ganpat | 11 | 1 | 50 | 2 |
| Abraham | 5 | 1 | 12 | 1 |

H. M.'s Customs C. C. Innings.

| | O. | M. | R. | W. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| D Shete | 9 | 4 | 12 | 2 |
| S Dalvi | 15 | 4 | 17 | 3 |
| C Rana | 4 | 0 | 24 | 1 |
| Vithal | 3 | 1 | 17 | 0 |
| Kantak | 3 | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| N Shete | 2 | 0 | 20 | 1 |

## CRICKET IN POONA.

### M. A. D. BEAT FERGUSSON COLLEGE.

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Aug. 3.

The following match was played on the Fergusson College ground on Sunday last and resulted in a win for the M. A. D. by six wickets and 18 runs. The M. A. D. lost the toss and fielded throughout with three substitutes, of their opponents who however would have permitted two of the substitutes to bat, had their services been required. The game proceeded despite several heavy showers and both sides are to be congratulated on their sporting spirit which might with advantage be emulated by the Poona Gymkhana, who appear to scratch features on very slight pretexts.

The Fergusson College lost three wickets cheaply and with the exception of Ingan who batted rather too carefully for his 41 and Honkar, few of their batsmen, showed much form. It seemed a pity that Mr. Kapadia who was in the Clifton College a year or two back was not given a chance earlier. The side took over two and a half hours to compile 113.

The M. A. D. start was delayed slightly by rain and only just over an hour remained to get the runs. Nawab and Raskar put up 50 before the latter was held in the long field and 8 runs later Gaikwad was run out. Stevenson and Nawab put on 35 in ten minutes and Samson following on scored the winning hit a few minutes before time. The game closed on his being bowled by Sant for a rattling 22. Nawab's 50 (not out) was faultless. The scores:—

FERGUSSON COLLEGE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Kirpekar, b Raskar | 8 |
| Khadilkar, c Khare, b Raskar | 1 |
| Sathe, b Gaikwad | 10 |
| Honkar, c and b Samson | 18 |
| Ingan, b Gaikwad | 41 |
| Barve, b Raskar | 4 |
| Alitkar, c and b Gaikwad | 7 |
| Nawapur, c and b Gaikwad | 6 |
| Karve, c Stevenson, b Gaikwad | 2 |
| Kapadia, (not out) | 4 |
| Sant, run out | 0 |
| Extras | 12 |
| Total | 113 |

M. A. D.

| | |
|---|---|
| Nawab, (not out) | 50 |
| Raskar, c Narsipur, b Barve | 23 |
| Gaikwad, run out | 8 |
| J. Stevenson, c and b Sathe | 18 |
| Samson, b Sant | 22 |
| Wood, D Khare and Writer did not bat. | |
| Extras | 10 |
| Total (for 4 wickets) | 131 |

# "What I Would Do If I Were Viceroy of India?"

## AN INTERVIEW WITH MR. PAL.

Mr. B. C. Pal, who left on Saturday for England, as a member of the Congress Deputation interviewed by our representative after his brilliant oratorical effort at the Moraji Goculdas Hall on Friday evening answered this interesting question.

"I remember Mr. Pal", asked our representative, "last time you were in England Mr. W. T. Stead wanted from you an answer to the question, "what would you do if you say here, if I repeat you the same question?"

—I would not proceed along the lines of the M.-C. Report.

—What in your opinion are these lines?

If you read the M.-C. Report carefully, you are sure to notice that a determined attempt is made in it throughout to protect a special vested interest, the British interest.

—How do you make that one?

—If you read chapter eleventh of the Report, you get the key to the whole Scheme. There the authors of the M.-C. Report plainly tell us in it, that the privileges of the Civil and other services recruited in Europe shall be specially protected The Viceroy in his speech to the Imperial Council in February last, made this point clear. In Section III the Report, discusses the question of industries and tariff with the definite object of protected British capital and industrial interests in Indian markets. Section IV deals with the non-official community which consists (1) of European commercial class, (2) the foreign Christian missions, and (3) the Anglo-Indian or the American community. There has been all along a conflict of interests between these classes and the genral population in India. The essence of the conflict is that they enjoy privileges and get advantages to the prejudice of the rights and the states of the children of the soil. The Viceroy, as well as the Secretary of State are fully conscious of the conflict and *they have done absolutely nothing to settle* it, and in their anxiety to give special protection to special interests, they have accentuated the conflict. The settlement of all racial and class conflict must be the true objective of a sound statesmanship, and the M.-C. Scheme has failed to deal with this problem in a really statesmanlike way.

—Well, what is the statesmanlike action you propose? Would you ignore their interests?

—Certainly not. That will be laying myself open to the same charge as I am myself bringing against the Viceroy and the Secretary of State. I would give the fullest recognition to the existing obligations of the Government. I accept the statement in the Joint Report that History has made the Government morally responsible for these interests.

—Then what would you do with them? You must, I suppose, protect them as the Viceroy proposes to do?

—But what are really the interests for which History has made the Government responsible? Mr. Pal explained this point particularly. "They are", he said, "*existing* interests and not *prospective* interests. Indian statesmanship would preserve all the legitimate interests (1) of the *existing* members of the I. C. S., and other services recruited for in Europe (2) of British capital already invested in India, (3) the interests of the European commercial classes, (4) the rights of foreign Christian missions, (5) the *live* rights not only of the Eurasian, but of any other minority in India.

—What do you mean by 'legitimate?'

—Take the I. C. S. Every existing member of that service accepted service under certain conditions; he has a *legitimate* claim on the fulfilment of these conditions I would not interfere with the rights and expectations of the existing members of the I. C. S., but I would be free to hold or not to hold out similar expectations to future entrants in the I. C. S. and other Imperial Services. With regard to capital, foreign capital already invested in India was induced to come to this country in the belief that Government would not allow Indian capital to compete prejudicially with it. I would protect the foreign capital from prejudicial competition at the hands of indigenous capital. Similarly with regard to foreign missions, they came here with the assurance that they would enjoy the same freedom to propagate their religious moral as any other denomination or sect. I would protect them against prejudicial attack from any Hindu or Mahomedan legislative assembly. I would do the same with respect to the Eurasians and other minorities.

—What would be the method of this protection?

—I would put in a provision in the Reform Bill that this Indian Legislative Assembly shall not legislate *differentially* and *prejudicially* in any matter affecting the existing rights and privileges of all these classes, and I would have the Governor-General-in-Council, enjoy the right of stopping by certificate all such legislation.

—Then you make the Governor-General-in-Council practically the supreme arbiter with regard to this matter?

—I have not given you my mole scheme. When the Governor-General-in-Council interferes with the legislative independence of this Indian Legislative Assembly, that Assembly will have a right by a majority of its total members to refer the matter to the final decision of the House of Commons.

—What are you going to do immediately in England?

—That is hard to decide from here, but I do think that we might with advantage educate British public opinion through the press and from the platform concerning the real state of affairs in India.

# CHINA REFUSES TO SIGN.

## "INJUSTICE OF SHANTUNG SETTLEMENT."

The Chinese delegates' signatures are not appended to the Peace of Versailles. They have published a statement explaining their reasons. Although "feeling the injustice of the Shantung Settlement," to which the whole of Chinese opinion (as the recent disturbances have shown) was bitterly opposed, they forwarded a protest to the Big Four, asking them to make modifications, or, failing that, to allow the Chinese delegates to sign subject to reservations. These requests were refused, though the reply in this sense was not received till June 24.

The Chinese Plenipotentiaries regret having had to take a course which appears to mar the solidarity of the Allied and Associated Powers, but they are firmly of opinion that the responsibility for this step rests with those who have deprived them of the right to make a declaration to safeguard them against any interpretation which might preclude China from asking for the reconsideration of the Shantung question at a suitable moment in the future. The Peace Conference having denied China justice in the settlement of the question, and having to-day in effect prevented her signing the Treaty without the sacrificing of her sense of rights, justice, and patriotic duty, the Chinese Delegates submit their case to the impartial judgment of the world.—"Commonsense."

# THE POLICE DEPARTMENT.

## COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY FOR U. P.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, August 3.

The Lieutenant-Governor, United Provinces, deeming it desirable to hold an exhaustive enquiry made into the organisation and expenditure of the police department has appointed a committee to examine the expenditure into all branches of the force and to advise where economies are possible and also to investigate the various proposals for the improvement of efficiency and conditions of the service and generally to give their opinion on questions of allocation and distribution of the civil police. The Hon. Mr. L. C Porter, Commissioner of Lucknow, is appointed the chairman and the members are Mr. L. M. Kaye, Inspector-General of Police, Pandit Jagat Narain, Shaikh Shahid Hussain, Kunwar Jagdesh Prasad, Collector Shahjahanpur.

## ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, August 3.

Disturbance from the Bay is now near Kedah and has given moderately heavy rain over north west of the Peninsula. Both monsoons current are fairly active. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Central India, Central Provinces and west coast of the Peninsula; local in Bengal Chota Nagpur, Bihar, east of United Provinces, East Rajputana, Bombay Deccan, Mysore. A few falls have also occurred in Upper Burma, Assam, Orissa, west of United Provinces, Kashmir, Hyderabad, and north Madras coast.

The principal amounts are:—Mergui four inche; Moulmein one and half, Victoria Point, Rangoon, Kyaukpyu, Akyab three; Bassein, Diamond Island two; Toungoo a half; Cox's Bazar, three; Chittagong four; Allahabad two; Cawnpore, Jhansi, Udaipur a half; Kotah three quarters; Mount Abu one and half; Deesa three; Rajkot a half; Ahmedabad one and half; Neemuch three; Indore four; Hoshangabad, Saugor two, Seoni one; Pachmari three, Karwar, Mangalore one; Cochin one and half; Belgaum three quarters; Aurangabad a half; and Mercara two.

Forecast:—Extension of rainfall into Rajputana and Sind and decrease in Central parts of the country.

## "INHUMAN."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Although many reformers share your views with regard to the inhuman conduct of certain parents in bartering away their own flesh and blood, they have found it impossible to put an end to this most barbarous form of slavery. The pious resolutions of social conferences, and the threat of outcasting the culprit has not the slightest preventive effect as the outcast soon enlists the sympathy of the strongest and most influential persons of his community on account of his family connections. Again the principal wrong-doers, I mean those senseless old fools who marry a girl of, say, between 9 and 13, at the age of 50 and over, belong to the wealthiest classes who always weild an immense power. All the evils that arise out of such connections may better be imagined than said. Apart from the infliction of a deadly wrong on the girl, such a connection invariably involves the family of the husband in a series of the grossest scandals.

I have known of many such resolutions, which were passed with much ado at several social conferences, having been shelved simply because there is not the slightest "sanction" either legal or moral attaching to such a kind of resolution. Sometime back in the High Court of Bombay a question was raised whether a resolution preventing such connections carried any legal "sanction" behind it, and the present Chief Justice decided that it did not. However, one may deplore such practices, unless the Legislature moves in the matter there is no help whatever.

It is very unfortunate that the Government has assumed an attitude of supreme indifference in such matters, as it is afraid of injuring the susceptibilities of the most orthodox sections of the community, but unless some law is made, and a popular government will certainly be bound to make one, we have only to stand by and see.—Yours, etc.,

MADHAVPRASAD N. PANDIT.

Malad, July 31.

# Official and Personal.

His Excellency Sir George Lloyd was present at the Races on Saturday afternoon.

H. E. Lord Willingdon accompanied by his Private Secretary and A. D. C. proceeded on Friday morning by special train on the tour in Ganjam and Vizagapatam districts.

The Most Reverend Foss Westcott was enthroned as Bishop of Calcutta and Metropolitan in India and of the island of Ceylon on Friday morning at St. Paul's Cathedral.

We are given to understand that Mr. R. S. Navalkar has retired from the contest in the Byculla (E) Ward bye-election for a seat in the local Municipal Corporation, in favour of Mr. Hansraj Pragjee, who, is the only candidate in the field now.

Mr. Hansraj Pragjee Thakarsey is standing as a candidate for a seat in the "Bombay Port Trust," from the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, in place of Mr. Manu Subedar, who left for England by yesterday's Mail.

Their Excellencies Sir George and Lady Lloyd and staff returned from tour on Friday morning.

# EXCESS PROFITS DUTY ACT

## BOARD OF SPECIAL REFEREES APPOINTED.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Aug 1.

The Governor-General in-Council has appointed the following gentlemen to be a board of special referees to report on the applications received under section 9 of the Excess Profits Duty Act:—

Mr. A. C. Mowatters, I. C. S., Chairman, Mr. W. S. Watkins, Inland Revenue Department, Mr. Jamestji A. Wadia, Bombay Millowners' Association (nominated by the Bombay Government) and Mr. C. H. M. Crithchey, Agent, Bank of Bengal, Bombay (nominated by the Bengal Government.)

The first meeting of the board will take place in Calcutta, and the board will subsequently visit Bombay to hear the applications from Bombay and Ahmedabad.

It is proposed to appoint a separate board to hear the applications from Madras.

The firms or companies whose applications have been admitted will, in due course, be informed of the dates when their applications will be heard. Mr. Mowatters will be at No. 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, from 8th instant, in case the applicants wish to communicate with him.

# CHURCHES ROBBED.

## SACRILEGES IN MAHIM.

(From a Correspondent.)

A correspondent writes:—

The people of Mahim were suddenly roused from their peaceful slumbers in the early hours of Monday morning of 28th July by the ringing of the Church bells for over half an hour, an unusual occurence, and the parishioners all rushing to the vestry of St. Michael to find to their consternation and alarm that it had been broken into, and sacrilege of the worst description committed by thieves. The alms box of the Sodality of the Blessed Sacrament had been forced open and contents rifled. Though the robbers tried their best to force open the alms box they were foiled in their attempt. They then forced open the Tabernacle, took out the two chalices containing Holy Communion, and after having strewn the contents, took away the chalices together with the Blessed Sacrament container. The robbery was only discovered by the sacristan when he opened the side door for the usual Morning Service Having discovered the Hosts lying about, he immediately informed the curates, who at once sent intimation to the Inspector of Police.

This is the first instance of such a sacrilege being committed by forcing the Tabernacle and defiling the same. The Bishop of Damaun having also been immediately informed, he ordered that the congregation should assemble and offer up prayers to Almighty God for the apprehension of the thieves and recovery of the sacred vessels of the Church. On the 29th there was therefore a solemn Te Deum sung with the Litany of the Saints and the Exposition of the Blessed Sacrament to which all the parishioners joined in humble supplication to the Disposer of all things.

The thieves on the same night similarly entered the Church of Our Lady of Victories, forced open the alms box and rifled the contents of the value of Rs. 20. No other damage seems to have been done here. The authorities should apprehend the culprits and bring them to book, meeting them their just deserts.

## PRICES OF GRASS.

The Governor in Council is pleased to fix the prices for the sale of grass in the Town and Island of Bombay, at Mahalakshmi Yard and Godown and Byculla G. I. P. Goods Yard, at Rs. 35 per 1,000 lbs. (and Rs. 38 at Bandra for the best quality of Phool and Ber grass, and from Rs. 30 to Rs. 34 for the fair quality of Phool and Ber grass, and varying rates according to quality below Rs 30 for inferior qualities. The quality of grass will be decided by Mr. V. P. Bhiladwala in consultation with the Committee of the Grass Merchants' Association.

Any person found selling grass at a price in excess of that fixed above will be punishable under No. 11-J of the Defence of India Rule 1915, with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months or with fine which may extend to Rs. 1,000 or to three times the price received by him for the commodity as sold, whichever is most.

## HOMOEOPATHIC CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

The Homoeopathic Charitable Dispensary Fort, has now presented to the public its Report of the work done in the second year of its existence. The amount of useful work that this Dispensary has done during its short career is very creditable. The Dispensary was opened to the public on the 15th April 1917 through the generosity of a gentleman who wishes to remain incognito. It is open to the public from 9 a.m. to 10 a.m. (S. T.), on all week days. During the year under report as many as 7,890 patients were treated in the dispensary. Of these 2,379 were males 3,580 were females and the rest were children. The variety of castes and creeds of the patients is no less striking than that of their sex and age. Of the total number of patients treated 5,697 were Parsees, 1,287 were Hindus, 511 were Mussalmans, 448 were Anglo-Indians and 28 were others. The expenses on the Dispensary amounted to Rs. 2,795-0-9 during the year under report. We wish Dr. B. V. Ravakar who is the Medical officer in charge of this Dispensary since its foundation, every success in his work.

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## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"OBSERVERS"—Please communicate your grievance to the Municipal Commissioner.

JETHALAL GOVINDJI SAMPAT—You should first communicate with the authorities of the Conference.

*THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.*
*Monday, 4th August*, 1919.

## "MUDDLE AND MYSTERY."

The statement which Mr. Bonar Law recently made that there were still twenty-three wars of different dimensions going on, shows that though the Treaty has been signed, the situation has not become quite clear in the edge on every side. There are irruptions and campaigns continuing in Europe. Of all the strange phenomena of war that still survive, the most baffling and pregnant with consequences is the situation in Russia. The view that the Russian revolution and its sequel were to be regarded in the first instance as the betrayal of the Allied cause has naturally been followed by other—and saner—ideas after the defeat of Germany. It is now possible to look at Russian affairs without the predominating thought that the revolution brought about a defection of support in the waging of the stuggle against the common enemy. The British nation are by tradition opposed to interference in European countries and whenever they find themselves engaged in hostilities on the Continent, there is a public presumption that there is something really menacing to their interests to bring about such interference on the part of the Government in power. Sir Donald Maclean, speaking in the Russian debate, confessed himself baffled with regard to British engagements in Russia and called the whole system of expeditions a mystery and a muddle. To the man in the street it has been a mystery; many competent observers have declared the Russian adventure a muddle. Therefore, it is not surprising that Mr. Churchill contended that the expeditions were not a course of aggression, but that they had become necessary as a defensive stroke for the safety of the decisions of the Peace Conference. As to the decisions of the Peace Conference regarding Russia itself, nothing is known; probably no concerted policy was settled after the attempts of conciliation at Prinkipo. Still the fact remains that Britain has got some heavy commitments in Russia against the Bolshevic Government. On the last occasion when Mr. Churchill defended his policy at length, he pointed out that there were exaggerations concerning the task of the British forces and showed that their casualties had been slight. The question of interference itself has, of course, to be justified on principle and not on the ground of insignificant casualties. And from his present defence it would seem that he has only made the best of an embarrasing case.

Meanwhile, the British public has been very gravely suspicious regarding the purpose of the expeditions, especially in view of the fact that to the anti-Bolshevic forces the Government have promised more than diplomatic support. The "Hands-off-Russia" party in Britain has been, of late, considerably gaining in strength. The Triple Alliance of Labour included in their formidable list of demands against Government the direct evacuation of Russian territory; that is to say, in the popular estimation the picture of the Government of Lenin as an institution of bandits and murderers, was being replaced by a new perspective in which the struggle to restore prosperity to the Russians—withal on new and untried principles—deserved sympathetic non-interference. And it may be noted that in Mr. Churchill's defence in the Commons there is less of that wild declamation against the Bolshevik Government as an intolerable experiment which was in vogue till very recently. British workers threatened direct action in the interests of Russia saying that it was a campaign against a Socialist State, which was undertaken by Government. Equally momentous is the consideration that the people are sick of wars and campaigns, and are eager for getting on with the demobilisation; and, again, there is enough to preoccupy the mind of Government in the way of domestic reconstruction to think of foreign distractions. While the task of demobilisation is proceeding under restive conditions, the drafting of troops is fairly impossible and there have been symptomatic occurrences. Now we are told that the French have left Odessa and the Americans are clearing out of Russia. The British are, as a rule, very hesitating in the matter of withdrawals. Mr. Churchill said that British forces were withdrawing from North Russia and the Caucasus, but what was the purpose of the delay in the North? Besides the safety of the new States to be secured by involving Russian troops at the Northern Front, were there other reasons for the delay in the making of a definitive policy?

Hesitation and divided counsel have been alleged to be among the reasons of the delay, but there is an admission which must be provocative to or rather confirmatory of the suspicions of those who have been advocating a policy of strict non-intervention and the giving of a chance of self-help on their own lines to the *de facto* Russian Government. That is the fact of Admiral Koltchak. Neither Admiral Koltchak nor General Dennikin has been taken by the real lovers of Russia as worthy of British recognition, let alone material support. But both have been given to Admiral Koltchak—under certain conditions of subsequent conduct. Admiral Koltchak, who is backed by the British and French as the rightful ruler of Russia, bears no antecedents that are worthy of honour in the eyes of the British Labour party. Stern and self-advanced in a period of adventures, he is called Admiral by courtsey, while round him have gathered, it is said, many adherents of the old regime or, at any rate, men who would undo all the good of revolution by a new tyranny of their own. True, Admiral Koltchak has promised to convoke a National Assembly at Moscow after achieving victory. which is by the way likely to tarry further on account of the defeat he has suffered at the hands of the Bolshevic army. There is also an element of truth regarding the interest of investors. The French have heavy investments in Russia which cannot be recovered from a Government which has disowned foreign debts and which are promised to be repaid according to the Schedule of Conditions given by Admiral Koltchak, in exchange for support. The argument of Mr. Churchill that the supply of materials represented the unmarketable surplus of munitions does not carry dignity as a plank of defence of foreign policy, however much he might be credited for his mercenary forethought. Mr. Churchill's insinuation that the demands of the Triple Alliance were artificial aids in agitation reached the level of low sneer. British Labour, we think, has been mainly instrumental in the adoption of the present promise of withrawal and it may be said to its credit that its political instinct has been leading Government to a fairer and saner policy regarding the freedom of Russia.

## Notes of the Day.

**Mercy, but not Justice.**

As an act of humanitarianism, we appreciate the order of Sir Edward Maclagan, altering the sentences on five of the Punjab leaders. Pundit Rambhaj Dutt and Lala Dunichand are by this act of clemency not to rot for life in a convict settlement but to be incarcerated for three years; Lala Harkishen Lal is to be liberated after two years in jail; and Messrs. Din and Singh will expiate their crimes in one year. We know that the present Lieut.-Governor of the Punjab is conscientiously trying to undo the wrong in the province for which Sir Michael O'Dwyer was mainly responsible. We do not, however, feel much elation at these orders. If—to take one individual—Lala Harkishen Lal was guilty of waging war against the King, his punishment was only the obligatory minimum. The relaxation of sentence, however, shows that the ends of justice are, even according to official conscience, met by rigorous imprisonment for two years, and it is an indication that Lala Harkishen Lal did not commit the crime for which his sentence was, as we said, the obligatory minimum. And we know that the judgment is its own condemnation and it is, to impartial minds, the best argument for acquital. The matter is now before the Privy Council which will test its legal validity, thought not, we believe, the facts of the case themselves. There is, of course, some melancholy pleasure to be derived from these acts of remission, but we insist that the case is sound, on the merits of its claim, for justice, and if that is given there will be no room for the prerogative of mercy.

**The Call from the Punjab.**

We are glad to note, that, thanks to the efforts of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, prominent citizens of Bombay have bestirred themselves and a Committee has been appointed to collect subscriptions to the fund for the relief of the sufferers in the Punjab and for prosecuting appeals to the Privy Council from the Martial Law Convictions. There is no need to emphasise the intensity or the extent of the suffering in that unhappy province or the wisdom of appealing to the highest court of justice in the Empire. Suffice to say that aged parents, young widows, helpless children and infants in arms, alike are faced with starvation while their bread-winners either languish in jail or number with the dead. Inquiries have shown that many families are left without a single supporter and in their bereaved and helpless state know not what to do and where to turn for help. The numbers that have lost their lives will, perhaps, never be known, but those that have been left destitute are thousands. Their call for relief must not go unheard by the country which must spare no effort to relieve their distress and to right the grave injustice that has been done to those men who were convicted under Martial Law.

**"You mustn't protest!"**

A gentleman who made his fortune in the planting line in one of the colonies once ruefully observed that what he hated most in the "natives" was that they should make a hell of a howl, when they were, for their own improvement of course, kicked. Sir Reginald Craddock's latest ukase says that the people whom he is lording at present should not breathe a word of protest against "the policy of Government in connection with the passing of the Rowlatt Act" and "the suppression of the recent disturbances in the Punjab." This is a curious stipulation to be imposed on a meeting by a letter from the Chief Secretary to Government; for, it will be observed that the communication does not pretend to be based on any particular law, but is made as an undisguised piece of official dictation. Why should the Lieut.-Governor tolerate a protest which in Martial Law terminology may amount to waging war against the King? Sir Henry Hawkins, after a long career as a criminal judge, used to say that he would believe anything regarding the monstrosities of men; and though it is incredible that within British territory a constitutional protest against the policy of Government should be so unceremoniously suppressed, we would say that knowing Sir Reginald Craddock we are not surprised in the least. A good way of maintaining the sacrosanct character of the Rowlatt Act!

**Calcutta's Latest Joke.**

We have been, for good reasons, refraining from comment concerning the Indo-Afghan War, but we would invite our readers to some innocent amusement at the expense of the valiant die-hards of Calcutta. Early last week the special correspondent of the Associated Press sent a message which began with the sentence: "The Afghan delegates are living in three houses in Civil Lines." The Telegraph Office at Calcutta gave it out that "the Afghan delegates are leaving in three hours." The Anglo-Indian papers took it up in a fit of purple rage and displayed the news in stirring thick types. Somehow we received the news all right and papers in Bombay were happily spared the comedy of giving to the public the big, though empty, sensation which Calcutta was able to enjoy. The "Statesman" did not comment on the news. The "Englishman", however, burst in with a powerful leader, pleading in effect for a war of annihilation and the restoration of British prestige. It began in this wise:—

From the fact that the Afghan delegates were due to leave Rawalpindi within three hours after our correspondent's despatch left that place, it may be presumed that this very curious and truculent crowd have been sent about their business. And very properly so. After the studied insolence of their reply, through Sardar Ali Ahmed Khan, to Sir Hamilton Grant's speech, it was clear that no good purpose could have been served by continuing the Rawalpindi Conference. As matters stood the Afghan delegates would have had the last word in public and it was undoubtedly their hope and intention that the negotiations might be prolonged indefinitely as they desired. Nothing would have suited their purpose better. If, after Ali Ahmed's speech, the negotiations had been prolonged in camera a most unfavourable interpretation would have been placed upon the proceedings throughout the disturbed areas of the frontier and the idea would have grown that the British Government could be fooled and temporised with impunity.

**"We Told You So!"**

The "Empire", not to be outdone, came out with a still more entertaining leader eulogising its own prescience. Had it not given its readers, time and again, the right view about the frontier-war? Some scoffers might have regarded it all as rash prophecy, but the forecast of wisdom was at last proving true! The "Empire" modestly pretended that the correct estimate of events was evolved from its possession of that sturdy quality—commonsense, and cavilled at the dullness of its contemporaries. For it wrote:—

It is a little amusing to find our local morning contemporaries being uncommonly wise after the event and writing to-day in the strain in which we wrote two months ago when Amanulla first got a firm grip on the Government of India's leg, and began to pull. The news that the swashbuckling Afghan Delegates have been sent about their business did not surprise those readers of the "Empire", who were warned weeks ago that Amanulla was merely playing for time, and that there would be operations on the North-West Frontier in August on a bigger scale than anything hitherto. As we stated, when uttering what many readers at the time must have believed to be a very rash prophecy, we based our warning on nothing more than the exercise on our part of a little commonsense, and a realisation that the smoke of Indian rumour proceeded from a conflagration somewhere. It is interesting now to recall that two months ago it was broadly hinted in Calcutta's bazars that Amanulla had received definite promises from the Russian Soviet Government of substantial help in August, and in view of the manifestly untruthful tone of the Amir's letters to the Viceroy, we were inclined to put some faith in the story, and to presume that Kabul was playing for time. The newspaper, and news-agency's special correspondents on the North-West Frontier have strenuously supported Simla's efforts to lull all India into a false sense of security, and even to-day we are treated to some more optimistic guesses at the pacific attitude of the frontier tribes—guesses which, we daresay, are as futile as all those that have formerly emanated from the special correspondent of the Associated Press and the "Englishman."

We congratulate Calcutta on the unexampled joke, though we would console our contemporaries with the obvious reflection that it was the Telegraph Office which precipitated those lordly thoughts on the Amir, and the way to deal with him.

**Repatriation of Indian Troops.**

Elsewhere we publish a communication from a correspondent, who obviously writes from personal knowledge about the need of repatriating those Indian members of the Indian Expeditionary Forces, still on service abroad, who have not been enabled to pay even a single visit to their mother-country ever since they enlisted. The correspondent says that there are still a good many men, both in combatant and non-combatant services, who are in this predicament and who are longing to return to their country and their homes. Unfortunately the Government of India have never deemed it proper and necessary to keep the India public informed as to the numbers of Indian combatant and non-combatant troops they have so far repatriated and the numbers that are still kept in the various fields as parts of the occupation armies or as fighting units. When information regarding the various Allied troops and even of British troops employed abroad is freely made available to the public, it is difficult to understand why the Indian authorities are shrouding in a veil of secrecy the strength of the Indian troops abroad. As there is a good deal of apprehension in the public mind in India that adequate relief is not being accorded to Indian soldiers serving abroad, a reassuring statement from the Government of India would be welcome that repatriation of 1914, 1915 and 1916 men will be completed without any exception within the next few months at least.

## POSITION OF INDIANS WITHIN THE EMPIRE.

BY MR. C. F. ANDREWS.

II.

### THE RACE PROBLEM.

(Specially Contributed to "The Chronicle.")

One of the leading American magazines has recently called attention to what may prove the most dangerous and explosive of all the hidden forces which have been generated in the long disruptive course of the Great War in Europe,—the intensification of the Race Problem.

To the Anglo-Saxon, whether in England or America, or in the British Colonies, has come, along with victory, a sense of war-pride and domination, which has shown itself in peremptory and drastic repression of those who have shown any sign of disturbance or revolution within the Anglo-Saxon dominions. In Egypt, in India, in Malta, in Ireland, the same feature has been present; and in the Southern States of America and in South Africa something similar has taken place. The same phenomenon has also been witnessed within the Japanese area of imperial domination, both in Korea and China. Things have been happening in Asia Minor on the part of Italy and Greece which tell the same story. There has been a coarsening of common life and its ideals on account of the War, and one of its most marked traits has been an outbreak of race pride in the treatment of weaker peoples.

**New Racial Antagonism.**

The hopes that were so often expressed during the course of the struggle that the contrary effect could be produced by the War, and that it would lead to the amelioration of race hatreds, has nowhere been fulfilled. Indeed, it appears likely that we are on the brink of an irruption of altogether new racial antagonisms, of immensely increased potency. The race conflict which now threatens us may, in the end, be a greater danger to civilisation and culture than even the anarchy of famine conditions in Eastern Europe. The famine may be relieved with bread and the advance of that form of anarchy may be stayed. But who shall stay the anarchy of racial passions let loose among great masses of mankind, when once they have been violently aroused?

To give one example of my meaning,—the equal treatment and the deserved honour paid to their African comrades by the French soldiers and their Generals excited the bitterest resentment and excitement in the American mind in the Southern States. Newspapers have reported the "bad effect" which the sight of this produced upon the Negro soldiers, who had enlisted in the American army and served faithfully in France. The return of these Negro soldiers, with new ideas of equality and self-respect, has stirred into repulsive activity those blood-thirsty secret societies for 'lynching' and Negro-hunting—such as the infamous Ku Klux—which were the disgrace of the Southern States of the U.S.A. during the years 1865—1871.

Strange outbreaks of violence, very nearly of the same character, have occurred even in England, in such sea-port towns as London, Cardiff and Liverpool. The Colonial soldiers from South Africa have been especially active in spreading the infection in parts of England that had no knowledge whatever of this race sentiment before. The poison has been inoculated by circulating the story that all Negroes are debauchers of white women. So grave has the danger become that, in London itself, an Indian gentleman, mistaken for a 'coloured' man, was in actual danger of his life at the hands of a furious mob. He was only rescued with difficulty by a strong body of the Metropolitan Police. British Columbia has seen a revival of the scare of Asiatic immigration, and the danger of mob violence has there also become acute.

"It is the testimony of the Southern newspapers," says the Nation (U.S.A.) "that the friction between the two races has become little less than gravely alarming. Everywhere there is evidence of friction and discontent. There has been a widespread epidemic of lynching. More than that—the Ku Klux has begun to ride again. On a single morning recently they burned in Putnam country, Georgia, U.S.A., five Negro churches, two schools and a lodge hall. They have appeared again and again in other places. These are but a few of the manifestations of the spirit of bitterness and resentment, which, among the coloured people, is a direct outgrowth of the War. They were confident that, after democracy had been rendered safe abroad, they would receive some few counte

(Continued on page 8.

# THE NATION'S NEEDS.

## REMOVAL OF SOCIAL DEFECTS URGED.

## HIS MAJESTY'S ASSURANCE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
(*From Our Sunday Edition.*)
LONDON, July 30.
Recd. 11-45 a.m., Aug. 2.

Replying to the joint deputation of the London County Council and the Nonconformist Ministers who presented congratulations on peace at Buckingham Palace, the King said the awakened consciousness of the nation demanded new developments and the removal of many grave defects in the social system.

He emphasised the need for better housing and education,—education that would develop to the fullest extent the nation's physical, mental and spiritual potentialities. Then, there was the care of the weak and helpless, the protection of infant life and guardianship and the training of those unfitted for the life's daily struggle, all of which were matters very near to the heart of the Queen and himself.

## PATRIOTIC WAR-GIFTS FROM OVERSEAS.

### COLONEL AMERY'S TRIBUTE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
(*From our Sunday Edition.*)
LONDON, July 30.
Recd. Midnight, Aug. 2.

In the House of Commons Col. Amery speaking on the Colonial Office estimate, emphasised the immensity of patriotic efforts during the war of the fellow-subjects overseas. It might be gauged by noting the sum-total of military efforts in the field before November 11th either measuring by the number of lives sacrificed, the number of enemy killed and captured or the total hours spent in the trenches. Both Canada and Australia individually contributed greater military effort than the United States with a population of a hundred millions. Moreover, the efforts of the Crown Colonies were far greater than usually realised. In every part of the Empire, the White men had contributed as high a quota as any community in the world. Over two-thirds of the males in East Africa, also Rhoudesia took the field. The combatant native troops were considerable and their fighting value was recognised by all the commanding Generals concerned. The West African forces, the King's African Bifles and the West Indies Regiment totalled eighty-thousand combatants and over half a million carriers. Other auxiliaries had been raised in the African Colonies. Moreover the native chiefs to the humblest folk everywhere lavished gifts towards the Red Cross and other funds. All the colonies substantially contributed to the cost of the war from the revenue, incurring a liability larger than prudence allowed. Therefore he hoped that this would be remembered when redevelopment and reconstruction in the colonies was being considered.

## COLONEL WRIGHT DROWNED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
(*From Our Sunday Edition.*)
LONDON, July 29.
Recd. midnight, Aug. 2.

PEKING, July 27.—Colonel Wright of the Eighteenth Infantry (Indian Army) commanding in North China has bten drowned while bathing at Shanhaikuan.

## TRANSVAL LEGISLATION.

### RECEIVING ANXIOUS ATTENTION OF GOVT. OF INDIA.

The following letter has been received by Sir Dinshaw Petit Bart., in reply to the telegram sent by him to his Excellency the Viceroy as President of the Public Meeting held under the auspices of the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association on the 18th July to protest gainst the S. A. Asiatics (Land and Trading Amendment Act:—

"I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram dated the 18th July, 1919, to the address of his Excellency the Viceroy regarding the South Africa Asiatic (Land and Trading) Amendment Bill. I am to say that the matter is receiving the anxious attention of the Government of India."

## BOMBAY HUMANITARIAN LEAGUE'S APPEAL.

Mr. Lallubhai D. Jhaveri, Acting President, the Bombay Humanitarian League, has sent a telegram to his Highness the Maharaja of Mysore and a copy of the same to his Yuvaraj, yesterday, which we publish below:

"On behalf of the General Committee of the Bombay Humanitarian League,, I beg to congratulate your Highness, Yuvaraj son's birth and pray your Highness' sense of mercy for wholesale prohibition of religious animal sacrifices in Davangere District in happy commemoration of your Yuvaraj son's birth.

# JOINT COMMITTEE.

## NEED FOR FISCAL AUTONOMY.

## MRS. BESANT'S EVIDENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, July 29.
Recd. 7-15 a.m., Aug. 3.

At a session of the Joint Committee today Mr. Surendranath Banerjea, replying to Sir J. D. Rees, admitted that the transference of power to an oligarchy was the principal objection to the proposed reforms. He declared that there was a strong tendency to magnify the differences between the masses and the classes. The antagonism between the Brahmins and the non-Brahmins was principally furthered by the non-Brahmins including many titular-Maharajas who were believed to have financed the anti-Brahmin movement. He thought that the movement was waning and would disappear in time with the granting of social legislation. The Brahmins of Bengal and the educated classes desired its disappearance and institution of social equality. Communal representation was not regarded favourably. It would be difficult and inadvisable to give female franchise in one province and withhold it from another.

MRS BESANT'S EVIDENCE.

Mrs. Besant stated that the Home Rule League agreed that the Reforms Bill must not be whittled down and also agreed that the principle of diarchy was inevitable in transition to responsible government. The objections to women's franchise were weak: women's suffrage had been carried in two Congresses and at all conferences where it had been proposed. She thought that granting Home Rule to India would tend to bring the British and the Indians closer together. Two great points on which India concentrated were fiscal autonomy and some advance in the Central Government. She thought that the exclusion of women from franchise would cause great friction and suggested that the question of enfranchisement of women before a period of ten years should be left to the legislative council. She urged that transference be effected on application from the legislature. The Home Rule deputation did not approve of communal representation as it intensified separation by importing religious questions into politics.

The report of the Functions Committee was generally satisfactory but land revenue, irrigation and famine relief should be transferred.

The Franchise report was unsatisfactory; the property qualification was too high and there was no literacy qualification. Her ideal was a great commonwealth in which India would be a free nation among other free nations. She would like to see provincial councils completely autonomous in five years.

Mr. Ramaswami Iyer approved generally the views of the Home Rule League.

## MR. RAMASWAMI'S EVIDENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 30.
Recd. 0-15 a.m., August 4.

At to-day's sitting of the Joint Committee Mr. C. P. Ramaswami Iyer replying to Lord Midleton agreed that there should be some check in the early stages of the new organisation. He expressed the opinion that in the transitional period the Governor should be regarded as mediator who must give effect to his mediation. He deprecated the Governor being the Chairman of the Legislative Council. It was very essential at the outset that the new Councils should choose their own Presidents.

Replying to Lord Crewe, Mr. Iyer said he considered that the Governor should interfere only after full discussion in the Legislative Council. He favoured the entire abolition of the Secretary of State's Council, but if it were not abolished the Council should advise the Secretary of State who might otherwise only receive a purely Official view.

Replying to Mr. Spoor, Mr. Iyer said with restricted revenues provided by the Bill it would be impossible for India to make any real educational progress which, at present, was the real need of the country.

Replying to Lord Sydenham, Mr. Iyer stated that the Home Rule League thought that their work would strengthen the Empire and India's connection with the Empire.

Replying to Montagu, Mr. Iyer said that they wanted something more than the Bill proposed in the Central Government—some beginning of responsibility. There should be a Minister holding office at pleasure with the understanding that he should resign if he lost the confidence of the of the Legislative Assembly.

The sitting was adjourned until August, 4th.

## COMMISSIONED OFFICERS IN INDIA.

### ARRANGEMENTS FOR RELIEF.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 30.
Recd. 0-15 a.m., August 4.

Mr. Churchill to-day announced that every regular Army Medical Corps Officer who can possibly be spared has been ordered to India to release temporarily Commissioned Officers there.

# RIGHT OF SELF-DETERMINATION.

## DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC IN ESTHONIA.

## GOVERNMENT'S STATEMENT

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
(*From Our Sunday Edition.*)
LONDON, July 30.
Recd. 11-45 a.m., Aug. 2.

Referring to the Labour resolution at Southport, against the intervention in Russia, the Esthonian Provisional Government has issued a statement that they are struggling to retain their independence and the right of self-determination. They have established a democratic republic owing to the Allied especially Britain's, help for which their people are deeply grateful, and they trust that the English democracy will not refuse further support. They declare that if it is withheld, Esthonia will inevitably become the victim of Imperialist communism.

## FORMAL PEACE FOR FRANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
PARIS, Aug. 1.
Recd. 0-15 p.m., Aug. 4.

The Havas Agency states: The French Government has decided that for France the formal cessation of hostilities shall date from the publication of the German Peace Treaty in the official journal after ratification by Parliament without waiting for the conclusion of Peace with other enemy countries.

## FEUD IN CHICAGO.

### 4 KILLED : 34 WOUNDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
(*From Our Sunday Edition.*)
LONDON, July 30.
Recd. midnight, Aug. 2.

CHICAGO, July, 30.—The Whites yesterday attacked the Negro hospital. Shooting followed and 2 were killed and 7 injured The police beat off the crowd. Rioting in the streets followed. Two Whites and 2 Negroes were killed and 4 Whites and 30 Negroes wounded. Troops have not yet been called out. The police declare that they have the situation in hand.

## COL. WILFRED THESIGER.

### CONSUL-GENERAL AT NEW YORK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 30.
Recd. 0-15 a.m., August 4.

Colonel Wilfred Thesiger has been appointed British Consul-General at New York.

## CABLE ITEMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
Recd. 0-15 a.m., August 4.

M. Noulens, the new French Minister of Agriculture and Supplies has prepared a decree fixing reasonable prices for the principal articles of food. A maximum profit of 15 per cent. to the retailers will be allowed.

The conference of the Chairman of Political groups and Permanent Committees of the French Chamber of Deputies has decided to ask the Chamber to sit throughout the next week to dispose of Amnesty and other urgent matters, then adjourning in view of the sittings of Conseils Generaux until August 26th when it will reassemble to carry the debate on the Peace Treaty.

Postal relations between Germany and France were resumed on July, 31st.

The French Public Prosecutor has concluded the examination of the charges against Caillaux recommending that Caillaux be tried by the High Court of the Senate.

The French Government has proposed a Bill authorising the temporary suspension of import duty on sugar.

The King on July 30th received Brigadier-Costello commanding the Indian Contingent.

## PANDIT MALAVIYA IN POONA.

### ADDRESSES FERGUSON COLLEGE STUDENTS'

(From Our Correspondent.)
POONA, August 3.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya gave a stirring address to the students of the Ferguson College, Poona, on Sunday evening. There was an enthusiastic audience of upwards of 500 students. Pandit Malaviya spoke for some three-quarters of an hour pointing out to the students who listened to his words with rapt attention their future, duties as true sons and citizen of the Motherland.

## GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA Aug. 1.

Home Department:—Major G. Holroyd, I.M.S., permanently reverts to the United Provinces Engineer Lieutenant W. G. Manfield is appointed Harbour Master and Assistant Commissioner, Port Blair.

Education Department:—Major T. K. Gaskell is appointed Secretary to the War Memorial, vice Colonel C. E. Johnson reverted to Military duty.

Commerce and Industry Department:—Mr. A. L. Playfair, Assam, is appointed Member Indian Tea Cess Committee, vice Mr. H. Miller resigned. Mr. W. Figg (Beg Dunlop and Co.) appointed Member of the Tea Cess Committee vice Mr. T. D. Wood resigned.

# TOTAL OF VICTORY LOAN.

## 178 MILLIONS STERLING.

## MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S STATEMENT IN COMMONS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
(*From our Sunday Edition.*)
LONDON, July 30.
Recd. 11-45 a.m., Aug. 2.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Chamberlain stated that the Victory Loan now totalled about £766 millions sterling, of which the stock and bonds applied for in cash totalled nearly 575 millions, including about nineteen millions for which Treasury Bills were tendered.

He pointed out that since January 1st, there had also been raised in cash, by the national war bonds, over 290 millions and by the war savings certificates 47 millions making with the Victory Loan the cash total of 900 millions, apart from the Treasury Bills and short-term advances.

He thought that the response to the loan was tasisfactory, taking into account the tremendous effort made on the occasion of the last war loan, and the further issues of war bonds and war savings certificates. He did not contemplate the issue of any new loan at present.

## ROLL OF HONOUR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, August 2.

The following names of British officers appear in casualty list No. 888 of Indian Expeditionary Forces:—

Killed:—I.A.,—2nd Lieut. F. Dobbin.
Wounded:—R.G.A., 2nd Lieut. V. J. Gilbert.

(Continued from column 6.)

motive or through mere curiosity that the accused took up the leaflet. Further if he took it up through mere curiosity, he need not have carried it about on his person for the whole day, till it was discovered and attached by the police.

If we believe the anxiety of the accused to propogate true Satyagraha principles, and to discourage all acts of lawlessness and disorder we should have expected him to give the poem, seething with rank and violent sedition as it is, very short shrift.

Publication need not be only by making copies and distributing them. It could be by word of mouth and it is believable that if the accused had got an opportunity, he would not have failed to avail himself of it to recite these venomous verses.

(Sd.) M. I. KADRI,
Member.

I agree and want to add only a few words.

The circumstances under which the accused got the prohibited document are these:—

An envelope containing three or four copies of the document was received by post in the Home Hule League Office at Nadiad and was opened by witness Fulchand Bapuji, Exhibit 14. He first read it and found it seditious, and opposed to the principles of Satyagraha; and said that the poem should be destroyed, in the presence of the accused and others that were present there. All were of opinion that the document should be destroyed. But the accused asked for a copy of the document to see. It is reasonable to suppose that he read the document which he had so much curiosity to see. If he read it why did he put it into his pocket and not destroy it as all of them were of opinion that it should be destroyed? It is said that he kept it merely out of curiosity and then forgot all about it. That is hard to believe. Why did he at all care to ask for and keep in his possession a document which is admittedly seething with sedition if he did not want to publish or circulate it to others having a similar curiosity? It is argued that along with Exhibit 12 another leaflet, headed "Appeal to the people" was found in his possession, condemning all disorders and exhorting people to lead a peaceful life; and that is compatible with his intention to publish or circulate it. But it appears that the accused collected literature of both sorts, and probably he used the one or the other according as circumstances permitted.

### NADIAD HIGH SCHOOL INCIDENT.

Looking to his conduct at the Nadiad High School incident deposed to by witness Jivabhai Bhikhabhai it is hard to accept that he always acted as a true Satyagrahi. It is not explained why he did not destroy it after he read it at the Home Rule League Office at Nadiad, unless he had some object in keeping it and it is not shown that that the object was lawful. It is admitted that the accused is an active political preacher and that he took part in the Passive Resistance movement against payment of land revenue in the Kaira district. And it is easy to believe that a man of the type of the accused may like to keep in his armoury weapons, both of a true Satyagrahi and of an anarchist . . . like the one in dispute now.

I therefore hold that the accused is guilty of the offence with which he is charged and concur in the sentence proposed.

(Sd.) C. M. GANDHI,
Commissioner.

24th July, 1919.

# POSSESSION OF SEDITIOUS LEAFLET.

## CASE ACAINST JANARDHANA SHARMA.

## FULL TEXT OF JUDGMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS SPECIAL SERVICE).
AHMEDABAD, Aug. 1.

The following is the judgment in the case in which one Ratilal Bhikabhai *alias* Janardhan Sharma was recently sentenced to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment by the Second Special Tribunal for possessing a seditious leaflet with intent to publish it:—

The accused is charged with the offence of knowingly having in his possession a prohibited document, to wit, a poem "Din Din Jagao Har Har Mahadev" in such circumstances as afford reasonable grounds for believing that he was about to publish or circulate it.

The accused is a resident of Chaklasi, in the Nadiad taluka of the Kaira district and had taken a prominent part in the Passive Resistance Movement against the payment of assessment, the Home Rule League and the agitation against the Rowlatt Bill.

As Secretary of the Chaklasi Branch of the Home Rule League he was in close touch with the Nadiad Home Rule League centre and was a frequent speaker at their meetings and used to recite poems of his own composition at these meetings. On the 11th April, 1919, accused according to the evidence of Mr. Jivabhai, headed a procession of nearly 1,000 persons to the Nadiad High School which forced the school to close because a *hartal* had been declared in the town owing to the alleged arrest of Mr. Gandhi.

This was on the morning of the day when a dastardly endeavour was made at Nadiad to wreck a troop train and endeavours were made at other towns to wreck the telegraph wires. A complaint was lodged against accused for trespass in connection with the compulsory closing of the school and on the 17th, accused was arrested. When his perbon was searched several documents were found, including the document complained of. This document, it appears, was one of the three or four received at the offce of the Home Rule League in Nadiad that morning by post from a destination not known.

Fulchand Bapuji, a worker in the Home Rule League, opened the letter and on ascertaining the nature of the contents told the other occupants of the office accused, Madhavlal, a Secretary of the Home Rule League, and Chhaganlal, a clerk in the office.

They agreed that the copies received should be destroyed, but accused insisted on seeing a copy of the poem. One was given to him and the rest destroyed. Accused admits he received the poem in this fashion and says he put it into his pocket and forgot about it. Now it is clear from the fact, accused got it from Mulchand and that only after insisting on seeing it and that he failed to give it up to be destroyed with the other copies, that he possessed it knowingly. There can be no doubt that the poem "Din Din Jagao Har Har Mahadev" is a prohibited document. The title is a combination of the war cries of the Mahomedans and Hindus.

Amongst other things it calls on the Punjabis, Bengalis, Deccanies, Gujaratis and Native Princes to destroy Post Offices, Railway Telegraphs, to destroy the Police, Collectors, Commissioners and Governors and runs—"hold your swords to destroy the whites (*Gora o ne Kapwa*)" and ends "you won't gain your object by becoming Satyagrahis, but will win by taking up arms. This will drive away the English and your ends will be gained."

There can be no doubt that this document instigates directly the use of criminal force against the Government established by law in British India and public servants generally and classes of public servants.

It also abets the commission of offences under Sections 121 and 121A of the Indian Penal Code

### A PROHIBITED DOCUMENT.

We therefore hold that it is a prohibited document within the meaning of No. 25A (a) and (b) of the Defence of India Consolidation Rules.

The order of the Commissioner, N. D., sanctioning the prosecution of the accused under this section is produced. The only other point is, was the possession of the document in such circumstances as to afford reasonable ground for believing that accused was about to publish or circulate this highly seditious document? We see that he was not a true Satyagrahi in that he led the mob which forced the Headmaster to close the High School on the 11th, because a *hartal* had been declared in the town.

Inspector Janubhai states that accused took a leading part by delivering lectures and reciting poems condemning the action of Government exciting the people to work against the legislation and to get themselves imprisoned for the cause. Further many of the documents found in the searches of his house at Chaklasi and that of Bai Manchha at Narsanda, are of a seditious character, e.g., the poem "'Ohm Vande Materam" in a manuscript found in the house of Bai Manchha at whose house accused lived when he went to Narsanda. This poem runs:—

"The faces of the officers will be blackened,
Those rascals and dogs why were they born?
They have begun to give pain to India,
All will come bowing down to Mahatma Gandhi,
The faces, of these . . . will be blackened,
A pencil manuscript *Ohm* which says,
Tyrannical laws will take away your lives.
Will you undergo slapping without any fault?
Those who are cowards will bear this insult,
Those who are brave are sure to oppose,
Who can be such a brute as to praise the merits,
Of the liars and the oppressors, who are harassing you.
Thinking you are like poor goats and sheep?

For the service done we get a contrary reward in all being styled faithless and disloyal.

Oh! How can we bear this? How can we see this injustice with open eyes?

Those who are brave are sure to oppose and join the Satyagraha Movement.

They will get justice at the cost of their lives.

Those who are liars shall have to repend in the end.

Oh, Dear! don't sit silent, but remove this tyranny.

You should sign Satyagraha and none should be afraid in doing so.

Oh, Brother, it is far better to die than to submit to those who are unjust.

I bow to you and request that you should all be brave men."

Now accused was the Secretary of the Chaklashi Branch, a frequent speaker at the meetings of the Home Rule League meetings in Nadiad, Narsanda and Anand, as well as Chaklashi and there is, it is urged, reasonable ground therefore for believing that accused kept this copy with intent to use it at one of these meetings.

Evidence to show the nature of the speeches made by accused was called, but all the witnesses have resiled from their former statements.

### "A TRUE SATYAGRAHI."

For the defence it is urged that accused is a true Satyagrahi, opposed therefore to all forms of violence and that it has not been shown that he spoke or wrote anything seditious.

The latter is true, but his action in compelling the Headmaster to close the school was not that of a true Satyagrahi.

There is evidence that he excited the meetings to violence and on the whole we find there is reasonable and probable cause for believing that accused had this document and was about to publish or circulate its contents.

For these reasons we find the accused guilty under No. 25A of the Defence of India (Consolidation) Rules and sentence him to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

(Sd.) R. E. A. ELLIOT,
President,
II Special Tribunal.
(Sd.) M. I. Kadri.

### THE ONLY POINT OF CONSIDERATION.

I concur, and would only add that since Mr. Vallabhbhai J. Patel, the learned Counsel, who appears for the accused, does not dispute the existence of the first two ingredients that go to constitute an offence under Rule 25A of the Defence of India Rules, namely, the document Exhibit 12 being a prohibited document, and of the accused having it knowingly in his possession the only point of consideration is whether he had it in his possession under such circumstances as afford reasonable grounds for believing that he was about to circulate or publish it. In answering this question, the antecedents, previous history, political activities and general character of the accused have to be taken into consideration. There is clear evidence on record to show that the accused used to take part in political meetings, to deliver speeches, and recite poems, some of which were his own composition. There is also the fact that several leaflets intended for distribution were found in his possession. Also that he used himself to send up poems to the Home Rule Office at Nadiad for distribution. There is also evidence that after the unfortunate disturbances on the 10th and 11th April, and the rail lifting and the telegraph wire cutting on the later date, the accused moved to Narsanda, and Chaklasi and delivered speeches. I cannot believe that the speeches in which he is said to have asked people to be united were anything, but calculated to excite public feelings at a time when the atmosphere was highly surcharged with ideas of sedition and lawlessness.

I fully believe the evidence of the Headmaster of the Government High School at Nadiad as to the part which the accused took in leading the mob on the morning of 11th April. The keen anxiety with which the accused took charge of the copy, regardless of the warning by Secretary Fulchand against his reading or having it and in spite of his explicit directions for burning all the copies destroyed, would go to show that it could not be with an innocent

(Continued in column 7.)

# BURMA SCHEME OF REFORMS.

## WOMEN MAY VOTE FOR DISTRICT COUNCILS.

## COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION ABANDONED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Aug. 2.

The final scheme of the Burma Reforms as submitted to the Government of India is published. As yet the Government of India or the Secretary of State have not expressed any views upon it. The scheme incorporates the amendments indicated in the Lieutenant-Governor's April speech, including the elimination of residence as a qualification of candidates for the legislative assembly from urban areas. The total of the assembly is 93, of whom 56 are to be elected, 14 non-officials nominated, 2 experts and 20 officials with the Lieutenant-Governor as President. Women may vote for the circle board and the district councils. 50 of the 56 elected members of the assembly will be one from each of the 31 rural districts and from each of the 19 urban constituencies. The rural electorate will be a member of the circle board on the district and municipal committees too small for inclusion. Urban groups are referred to as a concession to the young Burman demand. The Chamber of Commerce's demand for six representatives of commerce is disregarded, the number being left at two. The objection to amalgamation of Europeans and Anglo-Indians in our constituency is also disregarded, and they will elect three members, two of whom must be Europeans. The proposed communal representation in Rangoon is abandoned, no support having been recorded. But as in some urban places, Indians may oust the Burmans, the number of nominated non-officials is increased from 5 to 14 to correct inequalities. The scheme is recommended for adoption as being likely to suit Burma and though not satisfying the young Burmans' ambition going beyond what the majority of Burmans either desired or expected and setting Burma on the road to become a separate national entity within the Empire, it is claimed that it satisfies non-official Europeans.

COMMENTS OF "RANGOON TIMES."

Commenting on this the "Rangoon Times" refers to the conditions on which the European Association supported the scheme and no longer adhered to notably the residence qualifications also the disregarded claim of the Chamber of Commerce and says that if the Lieutenant-Governor, in view of these cases says that the scheme satisfies non-official Europeans, he must have sources of information not available to the general public.

# AMRITSAR CONSPIRACY CASE.

## A WRONG MAN ARRESTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, July 31.

Three absconders Brij Gopi Nath, Durgadas and Abdul Majid who were wanted in connection with the main Amritsar Conspiracy case were traced in the Kashmir State and were arrested by the Kashmir State Police on instructions from the C. I. D., Punjab, and were brought before the Special Tribunal today from Srinagar, after obtaining their extradition. The Tribunal was then informed by the police that Abdul Majid, who was brought before the tribunal as accused was not the Abdul Majid who was wanted in the Amritsar Conspiracy case, but was a different person, though bearing the same name and living in the same city. He had been shown to approver Hans Raj, who had said that the present Abdul Majid was not the man who was wanted in the case. He was arrested by the Kashmir State Police on suspicion. Abdul Majid was then discharged by order of Mr. Brasher, President of the Tribunal, and the other two accused were sent to the judicial lock-up. Their case has been fixed for August, 5th.

# EUROPEAN NAMES OF INDIAN FIRMS.

## BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE RECOMMENDS LEGISLATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, August 1.

The Calcutta Trades Association has addressed the Government of Bengal on the subject of legislation in India on the lines of the United Kingdom Registration of Business Names Act. The Association suggests that the registration of business names and registration of partnerships should not form the subject of a separate and distinct legislation and the Association is more particularly concerned with regard to the assumption by Indians of European names and titles for trading purposes which is largely, if not wholly, induced by the anticipation that such assumed names, by inspiring greater confidence, will increase business and ensure intended credit in wholesale transactions. This practice, the Association says, is bad in principle, productive of harm and prejudicial to the interests of honest British traders. The Association urges that an act on similar lines to the English Act is very necessary in India in order to check effectively the practice resorted to by Indians of adopting European names and titles for business purposes, thereby not only deceiving the public as to the composition of such firms but also rendering it difficult where recourses to law is necessary to trace the actual proprietors thereof.

# TRADE WITH GERMANY.

## PROHIBITION REMOVED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 1.

The following has been published in the Gazette of India:—

Whereas by Paragraph 5 of Trading with Enemy Proclamation No. 2, dated 9th day of September, 1914, trade and financial or commercial transactions between British subjects and persons or bodies of persons resident in the territories of the German Empire, or in the Dual Monarchy of Austria-Hungary, or in respective colonies and dependencies thereof, in this licence or in said proclamation referred to as the "Enemy Country" are prohibited and whereas by Paragraph 8 of the said Proclamation it is provided that nothing in the proclamation shall be taken to prohibit any thing which may be expressly permitted by licence, whether such licence be granted to individuals or be announced as applying to persons, and whereas by Paragraph 3 of the Proclamation dated 8th October, 1914, power to grant such licenses on behalf of the Crown may be exercised in India by the Governor-General, now therefore, I, Frederic John Napier Thesiger Baron Chelmsford, hereby authorise all persons and bodies of persons residing, being or carrying on business in British India, to trade and have commercial and financial transactions with persons or bodies of persons resident or carrying on business in Germany and German Austria, provided always that any licence which may be necessary regarding respect of any transaction under any prohibition of export or prohibition of import for the time being in force in British India is first obtained, provided also that nothing in this licence should be taken as permitting payment or delivery to persons resident or carrying on business within the said territory of the following monies and classes of property, (a) any sum payable to or paid for an enemy by way of dividend, interest, or share of profits, (b) any sum which has been paid into any account with a bank or to any other person in trust for an enemy, (c) interest on securities issued by or on behalf of Government or Government of any of his Majesty's Dominions, or any foreign government, or by or on behalf of any corporation or any municipal or other authorities whether within or without British India, (d) securities which have become repayable on maturity or by being drawn for payment or otherwise, (e) any money or property which is or but for the war would have been payable to an enemy in respect of any transaction entered into before the outbreak of war, the trading licences published with Notifications of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry Nos. 2026, 3561, and 4434, dated 26th April 31st May, and 28th June, 1919, respectifiely, are hereby cancelled.

CHELMSFORD,

Viceroy and Governor-General in-Council.

# THE LATE DR. NAIR.

## MEETING OF NON-BRAHMINS IN MADRAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, August 2.

A meeting of the non-Brahmins of the Madras Presidency was held this evening in "Justice" office with Hon. Dewan Bahadur P. Theagaraya Chetty in the chair to express their sense of loss at the death of Dr. T. M. Nair and to concert measures to perpetuate his memory. Resolutions expressing poignant grief and a keen sense of loss at the death of Dr. Nair and conveying its sincere and respectful condolences to Dr. Nair's sister, and other members of his family were passed.

The meeting also adopted another resolution to perpetuate Dr. Nair's memory in a fitting manner by the erection of a building to be named after him, the establishment of "Justice" on firm and substantial basis and by the erection of a statue of Dr. Nair.

# AFGHAN CAMPAIGN.

## NO CHANGE IN SITUATION IN ZHAB.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, August 2.

A press communique states:—

A gathering of about a thousand tribesmen under Graksai Mullah Mahmud Akhundzada is reported in the Khurmana Valley near Sadda. Small raiding parties of the Afridis and Orakzais are also reported in the Khanki Valley. The Mahsud raiding parties are still about in the neighbourhood of the Tank. There is no change in the situation in Zhob and Ishkars in some strength are reported in the vicinity of Fort Sandeman, but nothing further than sniping has so far occurred.

The Afghan war-besmen who have been with Abdul Qudu's force on the Chaman front are now believed to be greatly reduced in number. Many have returned to their homes owing to the scarcity of rations and even the Afghan regular troops are reported to be experiencing considerably the difficulties in this respect.

# PAY OF I. M. S. OFFICERS.

## SUBSTANTIAL INCREASE SANCTIONED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, August 2.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned substantial increases in the pay of officers of the Indian Medical Service in civil employment. The object of the revision is to attract to the service European candidates with the highest professional qualities and the question whether Indian candidates entering permanent service after 1st December, 1918, shall be eligible for these increased rates of pay and, if so to what extent, and under what conditions, has been reserved for further consideration. All Indian officers already in permanent service on 1st December, 1918, will be eligible for the new rates of pay.

# POSITION OF INDIANS WITHIN THE EMPIRE.

(Continued from page 6.)

of democracy at home. They return to find—the Ku Klux riding again. "A revealing chapter of American History," writes Mr. Herbert B. Seligmann, "is yet to be written "on the methods to protect Southern womanhood." Those methods have included, in the past two months, in the Southern States of America, an orgy of men and women about a dying human being whose legs slowly turned as a rope strangled him and fifty bullets entered his body: they have included the murder of innocent men with out trial: they have included the invasion of a hospital by a mob, resulting in the death of a patient just operated upon: they have included the forcible removal from a railway car and the murder of an innocent man, whose leg had been amputated in the hospital from which he was transported. For the benefit of those who are unfamiliar with the increasingly popular sport of "protecting Southern Womanhood," it should be noted that the objects of this sport are usually United States' citizens, of dark skin—Negroes."

### In South Africa.

I turn from the pictures here given, which have delineated actual facts which are taking place at this very time, to the things which I myself have witnessed in Natal and in the Transvaal. I have not seen anything so horrible there as these stories narrate. The dominance of the white man is not so seriously threatened as it has been in the United States, where a theory of equal citizenship has been established since the Secession War,—a theory which the continual terrorising of the Negro has prevented from being put into practice. The Race war in South Africa, therefore, has not hitherto become so brutally and almost fiendishly cruel. But all the elements which go to make the same brutality, exist in South Africa, as I have seen with my own eyes; and no one can understand the Indian problem of South Africa, especially of the Transvaal, who does not appreciate the significance of this race-feud behind it. The appeal to the mob fury, by the cry of "protecting white womanhood", has been raised in South Africa again and again; and the insult underlying the imputation has been passed on from the Negro to the Indian trader. In the recent debate on the renewal of Indian licenses in the Transvaal, the point was actually brought forward in the South African Union Parliament. The danger to the virtue of the solitary white woman from the Indian trader was emphasised, and no one was present in the Assembly to fling back the gross imputation with the scorn it deserved. Every appeal to cupidity and greed and prejudice is now being made, which may inflame still further the race passions. Behind the political questions of acquisition of land, trading licenses, municipal franchise, and the like, is the fundamental race question. By far the greater proportion of the white race are solidly united on that. They are determined that the white men shall be at all times and in all places, the "superior" race. Any people that shows signs of contesting that superiority must be defeated with every weapon of race prejudice and passion, and if possible driven out of the country. That is the Transvaal situation, as I analyse it roughly, to-day.

### Experience of Indian Soldiers.

I wish now to turn from this tragic and sorrowful aspect of contemporary history, in America and South Africa, to scenes in India itself. In the last few months, it has been my privilege to listen, for hours at a time, to the stories related to me by Indian soldiers, who have returned from the vast field of the war. I have also heard from those, who have been helping the Indian soldiers in the Y. M. C. A. shelters, corroborative evidence, relating to France, Mesopotamia, Egypt and East Africa. A very clear impression has been left on my mind and I offer it for what it is worth.

First, an almost universal verdict is given by Indian returned soldiers that the French were more free from race prejudice than the English. This was so often repeated and with such detail that it would appear to be established. It will be remembered that it was noted by the American negro soldiers as well, in contrast with the treatment meted out to them by the Americans of the Southern States, U. S. A. Among the different British peoples of the Empire, the South Africans were generally regarded as the most difficult to get on with from the racial point of view. There was, on the other hand, fairly unanimous praise of the Australians and New Zealanders. They were said to be on the whole "friendly," though sometimes rough and unruly.

Secondly, it was abundantly evident that [illegible] the returned Indian soldiers were changing. I had noticed before the war. Something had happened: it was difficult to say what the thing, which sent such a wave of indignation through the Indian troops as almost to lead to a mutiny, was the practice of flogging. The eyes of one man, who told me about this, blazed fire as he spoke and it was corroborated by others. After a time, this flogging was given up, but it left an indelible mark behind it. What appeared to me certain, from all that I heard, was that a disillusionment had taken place owing to a closer knowledge of the West.

Thirdly, the Indian returned soldiers appeared to have far more confidence in themselves. Their own self-respect had certainly increased. They are evidently not now prepared to take things passively as they did in earlier days. This was to me the most noticeable feature of all. It accounted in a great measure, perhaps, for that increase in bitterness that I have already mentioned. The petty slights and indignities, which had been passed over in days gone by, have now become felt and resented with acute indignation. The new sensitiveness has made them intolerable and the resistance offered is instinctive and immediate.

In addition to these experiences at first heard from the lips of Indian soldiers, I had an opportunity which I very much valued, of hearing at first hand, from one who had been in Egypt throughout the war, some of the things that had been happening there. What struck me at once most forcibly was the similarity to the picture that I had independently drawn of Indian conditions. Both the Egyptian soldiers and the Egyptian peasant, have gained a new self-respect during the war. As in India itself, they are not now in a mood to take things passively.

A strongly pathetic sample of the same tendency on an infinitesimally small scale, came under my own personal notice in the far-off Fiji Islands. During the past few years, something nearly approaching to a revolution has been started among the Fijians themselves, who desired to assert their independence of foreign control. Missionaries and Government alike were perplexed at this sudden outburst. A great body of the Fijians were ready to secede from Church and State and follow a leader named Apollosi, who raised the cry of independence. One of the economic reasons was the shameless exploitation of their produce by mercenary traders, which the British Government seemed powerless to control.

It may be naturally asked why I have placed in such immediate juxtaposition these two volumes of evidence,—the affairs in the Southern States of America and Africa on the one hand, and the affairs in India, Egypt and elsewhere on the other. "Is it not," it may be asked, "the actual fact, that the coarse and brutal race prejudice of the Anglo-Saxon is confined to his relations with the Negro?"

My emphatic answer is, No. It may begin there, but it cannot stop there. It is bound to overflow into Asia, and into other parts of the world. For, wherever this poison of race superiority and race antipathy has infected the blood, there is always a danger of an outbreak; and very much that has recently happened in the Punjab,—which has so shocked the moral sense of the rest of India,—may be put down to this very cause.

### A Menace to World's Progress.

During the war itself, and also since the conclusion of the struggle, it has been my lot to travel very widely, both in India itself and in foreign lands, mixing freely with all sorts and conditions of men and races. One conclusion has been forced upon me. It is this that racial antipathies, as world forces, are growing more pronounced among the people of mankind. They are also, so it appears to me,—in the present age, through which humanity is painfully passing,—getting more and more beyond the control of sanity, reason, intelligence, and even of common sense.

Modern civilisation, with its inconceivably rapid methods of throwing great bodies of men up against one another, in the exigences of commerce or industry, war or trade, and also of uprooting them *en masse* from their homes and surroundings and transplanting them in an alien soil, is making the uprush of race antagonism more violently aggressive and disruptive in former days. And as things are in the world at present, there seems to be no counteracting force of religion, or of politics, or even of self-interest, strong enough to control it. Two vast bodies of sentiment are then gradually separating off, and then in a reaction, moving against each other with ever increasing velocity. From one side, there is pressing forward that pride of race and passion for world dominion which still fills the heart of Europe and has grown stronger, not weaker, during the war. From the other side, there is rapidly advancing a new power of self-valuation and self-recovery among those races of the world that were passive in earlier days.

How can these two forces meet and fuse and coalesce without a vast world explosion, compared with which the terrible European war would be provincial only? How can at least the violence of the shock, when it comes, be lessened?

Only in one single modern instance, as far as I am able to judge, can the problem be said to have been brought at all near to solution,—the Philippines. In all other cases that I can think of, the overwhelming material power at the disposal of the foreign rulers from the West has proved an irresistible temptation for the active exercise of cupidity and greed.

The conclusion arrived at in this paper has been accepted by the writer with great reluctance and after many changes of opinion. Only the overwhelming evidence of experience has brought it finally home. It does not seem possible to look forward, either in Europe, or in the world at large, to an immediate settlement and harmony of these vast invasions of human passion. Stormy weather is now before us, and it is useless to cry, "Peace, Peace," when there is no peace in sight.

(To be Continued.)

# HOUSING PROSPECTS!

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I understand that a magnificent scheme for housing the mill-hands has been incubated by the millowners in collaboration with Government. It consists in constructing 66,000 one-roomed tenements at the cost of six crores of rupees. Government will lend this sum to the Improvement Trust at the rate of 4 per cent. The economic rent of the rooms is estimated to be Rs. 7-8-0 per mensem, but only Rs. 4 will be actually levied from the occupier. The loss of Rs. 3-8 per mensem will be borne as follows:—Millowner, Rs. 1-8; Government, Rs. 1-6; and the Improvement Trust, 10 annas. The contribution of Rs. 1-6-0 from Government consists in the loss Government will sustain by lending the amount at the rate of 4 per cent. It is anticipated that Government will not be able to raise six crores at less than 5½ per cent. The difference between 5½ per cent. and 4 per cent. will result in the practical contribution of Rs. 1-6-0 per room per month. The millowner will, in addition contribute 2 or 3 annas per month for the Sinking Fund and for this contribution he will become the owner of the houses at the end of 50 years. But, though owner, he will not be entitled to raise the rent now fixed—I suppose not till the crack of room or the collapse of the mansions. I suppose some provision will be made for the restoration of these civic palaces in case they come to grief by old age, acts of God, or arson of anarchists. Personally I should like to be one of the incendiaries myself, for I cannot conceive of a bigger folly than building these dens of death for the poor of Bombay in which they are to be housed for 50 years. Carefully compiled statistics prove beyond all doubt that the death-rate in one-roomed tenements exceeds the death-rate in two-roomed tenements enormously. Sometimes it is three times. The Bombay statistics are not worth a moment's thought. If they tell a different tale they ought to be consigned to incinerators, together with the Deputy Health Officers or the dispensary doctors whoever be responsible. If we wish to be really apostles of humanity now, we ought to erect such houses for the workmen that they will look like sanitary dwellings fifty years hence fit for them with improved standards of living and improved sanitation in a city where wealth increases, but health decreases at present. So much for health statistics. Let me now turn to financial figures. I am told by a cropatty that he declines loans at 3½ per cent. I am therefore unable to understand why Governments cannot raise loans at less than 5½ per cent. I am also told there is plenty of money lying idle. Some insurance companies cannot invest all they have. Rich people are clamouring for adventurous folks floating new businesses. Whatever may be the present difficulties there can be little doubt that given peace and prosperity, all of which we are told is assured, Government ought to be able to convert 5½ per cent. loans into 4 per cent. loans sooner or later. The contribution of Government due to difference of interests will disappear in a decade or so. Turning from Government to millowners, I regret to hear that the acme of altruism to which their philanthropy can rise is the present offer. But is it philanthropy or good business? They will unquestionably be the beneficiaries of the reduced rent. They would be constrained to raise the wages by Rs. 3-8 to enable the mill-hands to pay the economic rent. Probably few mill-hands now pay Rs. 7-8 for their rooms. Several congregate in one room and aggravate overcrowding multiplying the mischief of insanitation and augmenting the bill of mortality. But the blood of the innocent is on the millowners. Under the circumstances is it drawing too much on their humanitarianism to expect them to set aside six crores from the fabulous fortunes made during the war and further fortunes they expect to make this year, for the purpose of sanitarily accommodating their own workmen to whose labour they are indebted in some measure for their wealth? Public opinion calls upon them to assume this liability. Government and the Improvement Trust ought not to constitute themselves into charity organisations for the relief of the poor millowners. The time for trifling is passed. Drastic legislation is required. Government should hesitate no longer to impose the liability of finding sanitary accommodation upon all large employers of Labour. The bogey of the Manchester competition ought not to deter Government to do all it can to compel Capital to be dutiful to Labour. We are entering upon an era of organised labour. It is better for Capital to be friendly to Labour before they are driven to the wars we are now witnessing all over Europe. I am willing to allow the use of the public purse for the relief of the poor but not for the relief of the rich. The employers of labour have not yet made out any case for the contribution from the public purse. They are drawing upon the humanitarianism of Bombay, but that is not the business of Government. I think Government should nominate a small commission to investigate the problem and apportion liabilities without delay.

There is another problem not disconnected with housing. The rents have risen rapidly. The Improvement Trust is responsible to some extent. But speculators are now chiefly responsible. Property is changing hands at increased prices every day. Within the last week I was told of persons making large profits. One gentleman told me he made 3 lakhs profit over property which cost him only a lakh, two or three months previous to sale. Others have told me of cases which seem incredible. The reason assigned is that there is plenty of money available for investment and the monopoly of house property enable the owners to become profiteers of the worst type. Some remedy is required. The simple one I suggest is that the value of all properties in Bombay should be fixed by law now at the figure the Municipal Assessment Book shows. The rents should be fixed at 4 per cent. nett. This remedy I suggested 10 years ago. Besides this all unearned increment should go to the Municipal Exchequer, i.e., property now valued in the Assessment Book of say one lakh, when sold at two lakhs, the Municipality should by law get the difference minus cost of improvement. This would bring about fixity of value and stability of rent. Perhaps this would be too drastic. If so I would allow an increase in value at 4 per cent., so that in 25 years it would double in value. This ought to gratify the greed of any decent man.—Yours, etc.,

JOSEPH BAPTISTA.

Matharpacady, Aug. 2.

# NADIAD DERAILMENT CASE.

## A DHARALA'S EVIDENCE.

## ALLEGATIONS OF POLICE CONCOCTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS SPECIAL SERVICE).

AHMEDABAD August 1.

The second special tribunal presided over by Mr. R. E. A. Elliot reassembling today proceeded with the hearing of the examination of the prosecution witness one Abha Patha. Witness examined by the prosecution counsel deposed that he was a Dhanala by caste and was in the service of one Pranshanker, owner of a well near the station. There was a pump-engine on that well. The well was situated two fields away from the rails of the B. B. & C. I. Railway. Witness remembered the occurrence of derailment, as he was on the said well that night. He deposed that after taking his meals he went to the well about 8 or 9 p.m. He said while he was on his way to the pump-engine, he saw a group of 10 or 15 men at Santaram's Ambawadia. Two of them went to him and asked him where he was going. He replied that he was going to the pump-well to work the pump-engine. He deposed that the same men who accosted him while he was on his way to the pump-well went to him at a late hour, while he was sleeping, woke him up, and asked him to supply them with some kerosine. They soaked some rags in kerosine and took those rags with them. At about time they returned and asked for a spanner. As they said some spanners were needed for a pump-engine near by, he allowed them to take the spanners. Here he identified Kalidas Kashi, Chhota Rajesh and Shanker Revandas accused No. 2 as men who went to him to ask for kerosine and spanners. Witness deposed that he left Nadiad two days after the derailment to a village 5 kos distant from Nadiad, for boring a well there. On his return from Chhanga, he was called by the Foundar for identification of the men whom he saw at Amba Wadia and who went to him for getting the spanners. He identified all the three at the time. Witness said that the two spanners and one hammer shown to him in the court belonged to his master Pranshanker. He deposed that a panchnama was made at the pump-well by 5 or 6 men with a European gentleman. They took away the three tools.

Cross-examined by Mr. V. J. Patel, witness said that he was at the pump-well for a month and a half before the derailment. He admitted that he was called by the Foundar about a month after the derailment. He said that he had not seen two men at the Ambawadia to anybody before he was called by the Foundar. His master Pranshanker's father was once a Foundar and was now an old pensioner.

Witness examined by the court said that on the night of the derailment there was one Samaldas sleeping near the pump-well. He had not told Samaldas that night or afterwards that three men had come to him to take spanners. He came to know of the derailment at about 2 a.m., as the train-engine whistled sharply.

EVIDENCE OF A DHARALA BOY.

Then Chando Kasi, a Dharala aged 10 or 12, a boy in Jenna's tea-shop was the next witness taken up by the prosecution for examination. He said the people passing by his shop talked about the derailment and hence he came to know that there was a derailment. He did not hear about the derailment, in his shop. He did not know any of the accused standing there. He stated that he had not been examined by a police officer but was examined by the Foundar who tutored him to make a statement like that. He did it as he was bidden to do. Two policemen accompanied him. He had not talked about the incident of the tools and about his having been turned around before the magistrate. The magistrate threatened him and threatened to beat him in case he said that he was under no such fear in this court. He did not remember what he stated before the magistrate at Nadiad. He might have said that Magan Sutaria, accused No. 7 had been to his shop on the morning following the night of the derailment, but it was all due to the pressure of the police. He knew Amin by sight and failed to identify Magan Sutaria from amongst the accused. He deposed that he would never resort to untruth even for the sake of money. The case is proceeding.

# INDIAN DELEGATION TO ENGLAND.

## ENTHUSIASTIC SEND-OFF.

## APPEAL TO BRITISH DEMOCRACY.

*(From Our Sunday Edition.)*

Under the auspices of the Provincial Congress Committee, the All-India and the Indian Home Rule Leagues, and the National Union, a public meeting was held on Friday night, at the Morarji Goculdas Hall, to give a send-off to Mr. Hasan Imam, Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal, and Mr. K. Rangaswamy Iyanger, who proceeded to England by yesterday's mail steamer. Mr. M. R. Jayaker presided, and the hall was crowded to its fullest capacity long before the time appointed for the meeting. A number of ladies were also present.

Every delegate, on arrival in the hall, was given a hearty ovation.

### MR. JAYAKAR.

Mr. Jaykar said that they had met there for the purpose of acording to their distinguished guests their extremely cordial welcome and also for the purpose of wishing them a hearly send-off on their political mission to England. (Cheers.) By a curious process of dispensation their destinies for the future were being fashioned in England at the present moment instead of being fashioned in India, and their distinguished guests were going there for the purpose of putting before the British Democracy their claims and aspirations, their hopes and wishes. Therefore it was the duty of the citizens of Bombay to wish them every success that it was possible for them to achieve, and he hoped that so far as the united wishes of the people of India could do the work, the delegates ought to succeed extremely well (cheers.) All that he could say, speaking for the citizens of Bombay and for the several Associations under whose auspices they had met there that evening was that a more distinguished band of workers could not be had. (Hear, hear). Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal came from a distinguished Presidency. He had been in the field of political work for a number of years and somebody ought to perform the jubilee of his entry into public life. (Loud cheers). He understood the heart of the younger generation with an intention all his own, and he had been to a very large extent the pioneer of the relief works carried in Bengal at the present moment. He was a person of vigorous orations. They could trust him to echo their sentiments before the British Democracy with the success which nobody else could command. Their distinguished Ex-Chairman of the Special Congress was their second guest, whose record of public work, official and non-official, was unique. He had the singular distintion of reverting to the Bar after having occupied a seat on the Bench. To all his experiences gathered in the most of his countrymen as well as of official life, he had lately combined what might be calleby many singularly pleasant experiences of the working of the bureaucratic mind in the Punjab. (Laughter.) He was therefore going to England richly laden with experiences which he was sure to place before the British Democracy with the vigour of his speech singularly his own. Their next guest was the Madrasi deputy, the very able editor of 'Swadeshmitram," his friend the Hon. Mr. R V Rangaswamy Iyengar. He was a very quiet student of facts and figures and his influence in England would be extremely useful for putting before those who were looking into Indian questions the facts and figures relevant to the problem. What they would achieve lay in the knees of God as they said. They were not permitted to look into the future, but this certainly they were permitted to say that they had been very sorely tried by recent events in this country, and India as a whole was in no mood at the present moment for any further instalment of repression. (Cheers.) He hoped the distinguished champions of their cause would have a very pleasant voyage to England and a very useful field of work while there, and return soon with a message of hope which was so very badly needed in these vrities time. (Hear, hear.)

### MR. PAL.

Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal, who received a great ovation, said the service of the country, like misfortunes, made strange bed-follows. They had on one side an ex-judge of the Bengal High Court and on the other hand they had an ex-convict like himself (laughter and cheers), which only proved the character of the times they were passing through. There were not many judges, who ever after their retirement from the bench, would have the courage and patriotism (hear, hear) to take the hands of an ex-political convict. But their distinguished friend, their truly beloved leader (cheers), of the whole of India—the Hindus, and the Mahomedans, and Christians alike—Mr. Hasan Imam was an exception to the general rule (laughter). He said Bengal was poor and the wealth of Bengal was in the hands of the landed aristocracy, which was all inherited by them and which they spent as they liked. It was not wealth gained by their brain, or by their industry. They were poor in Bengal and he was not ashamed to admit that to the audience, for in India poverty was not looked down upon as a crime. As regards their work in England he did not know whether it was possible to bring them a message or hope from the West; hope must be in their own hearts, in their own determination to suffer to work and to make sacrifices whenever the situation asked of them. (Cheers.) Hope did not come from that; they must cultivate that in their own hearts. They had a book called the Bhagwat Gita which asked them not to look for their rewards for their work, but to have the results of their work to God. And God had given him strength, and with their sympathy, he would do what he could do there and have the results of their actions. As for the present situation he had always felt that a stream of deputations should go to England for those who went in April did not know the conditions in May, and so on. If a continuous stream went there, he thought, even the British intellect might be able to see the actualities of the present situation (laughter). The hopes of India lay in an appeal to the world culture, to the world conscience and the world-civilisation, and if they could speak in the name and with the will of the mother of civilisations to the modern civilisation, exemplified by England, he did not think it would be possible for the modern civilisation to turn a deaf ear to the cry of India. (Cheers.)

### WOMAN FRANCHISE.

Coming to the question of woman franchise he asked them in what other country and religion woman was looked upon as mother and God and he hoped he would not be offending the susceptibilities of his young hostesses in England by calling them mother. Their idea of womanhood centred round the idea of divinity which was in the woman, and no one outside India had worshipped the deity as their mother. The present question was: what should they do when the noblest and the youngest of their men, who would gide their people passively, lawfully and constitutionally to the destniy of a responsible Government in India—when those men were arrested kept in the prisons and tried by Courts-Martial? When Lala Harkishen Lal, when Dr. Kitchlew, Dr. Satyapal, when Mr. Amernath, when Mr. Rambhuj Dutt Chowdhury and others—every one connected with the Congress organisation more or less in the Pujab, who had been connected with the social movement in the Punjab had been tried in this way, they should not care so much for tht reforms as for their personal liberties. They must get it enacted that no Indian should suffer in person, in property, in freedom of association in freedom of movement, in freedom of power of speech except in consequence of a sentence passed by a regular court at a regular trial. That was what they wanted. The speaker asked Indians to pray to God morning and evening: Save us; save us in the plenitude of your mercy. (Cheers.)

### MR. HASSAN IMAM.

Mr. Hassan Imam, who was greeted with prolonged cheers on rising to speak, first of all expressed his gratitude to the volunteers who had rendered such service towards the success of the Special Congress held last year, and his especial satisfaction for being permitted to perform the last and the very pleasant function of presenting medals to them. Next he thanked all those present for according him such a cordial welcome through the president of the meeting. Referring to the speech of Mr. Pal in connection with the words of welcome expressed to them, Mr. Hassan Imam remarked that it was not merely the service to the country that made strange bed-fellows, but also service among the ruling classes created strange bed-fellows. He re-called the notable event which took place in the year 1907 when for truthfulness Mr. Pal was sent to jail! but which only led to his enhoblement. Since then Mr. Hassan Imam said, he had the privilege of watching the great career of Mr. Pal, and however one might examine his career, in whatever way one scrutinised it, none would fiid one little speck to tarinsh the character of Mr. Pal. (Loud cheers.) The speaker repeated Mr. Pal was sent to jail because he would not speak an untruth. The history of Mr. Pal was a history of good work nobly done, and therefore there was nothing strange if an Ex-Judge happened to be in the company of so illustrious an Ex-Convict, to which Mr. Pal had made a reference in his speech.

Coming to the immediate object of their mission to England, perhaps he might be charged with venturing into an arena which indisputably belonged to Mr. Pal by reason of his political honesty, knowledge of political philosophy, and the experience of political work, arduously, strenuously carried out, and carried out successfully by him. There was no time for him to repeat any portion of the catalogue of the work that lay before them. Their grievances were numerous. Their desires were legitimate. Their aspirations were the aspirations of a people that were demanding what might be called their rights. He did not intend to dwell on the catalogue of their demands. But the most prominent of all, regard being had to their recent experience the most prominent and the most important of all, was the demand that was contained in the Resolution of the Congress held in Bombay—the Declaration of Rights. (Hear, hear). At one time he used to look upon political matters as a field for speculation, for dialectics, for discussion. As time had gone on and experience had matured under the existing facts, he had come to realise that it was not by indulging in enthusiastic expressions, by wording their demands in violent language, that they could succeed in getting that which could be attained only by sober thought. If they observed the history of all great workers in any country, they would find whether in this country or outside the confines of their own land, the political workers had formulated their ideas and expressed them in lucid terms, not merely by appealing to the sentiment of the audience, but by appealing, first and foremost, to the reason that existed within the audience. Mr. Pal's political philosophy, expressed in his own inimitable way, was not the result merely of a throbbing heart, but it was the result of a thinking brain. (Cheers.) They must realise that that was not the time for indulging in denunciation, in their present sorrow. They had got to strive, because they were suffering under a wrong, to bring conviction to those from whom they were making demands, to bring convictions to such people, that Indians were right, and what was said against them was wrong.

### APPEAL TO BRITISH DEMOCRACY.

Mr. Hassan Imam went on to say that they were all proceeding to England not so much to make speeches there that was the least part of their work—as to reason their case out with the British Democracy, for he did believe that the heart of England was sound. He did believe that Englishman by nature and by birth was freedom-living. To an Englishman the idea of a slave population was repugnant, and it was with that confidence that they were going to appeal to the English race and to the English people on England's soil against the misdeeds of those who came out to this country and in the name of England handled it so badly. (Cheers.) He had always believed in the larger brotherhood of man, and that there was good everywhere, in every country. If their country was denounced by those who suffered from self-interest and who told them constantly that they were unfit, such people should not be believed at all, remarked Mr. Hassan Imam. True, they were traduced before the English people by those who went back from India and pretended that they had got a special experience of Indian character and of Indian things. But there were many noble Englishmen, still, in this country who had not failed to espouse their cause. To people who were the countrymen of such great men as Hume, the founder of the National Congress, Wedderburn who had laboured so much for it, the Marquis of Ripon who first gave them the idea of self-government, they were proceeding to England to appeal. He did not say they would bring any message of hope. A message of hope was not for them to bring. It was for the English people in their generosity if they liked to recognise what were the legitimate rights of Indians. They were going to England not as seekers of favours. They were going to England to demand their rights. (Cheers). So far as their work in England was concerned, he observed he felt hopeful. But what good was that hopefulness in their present state of harrowed conditions? If they looked at the measures that had recently been passed in the name of repression,—which had gone much beyond even repression,—sending people to their doom not in units, but in tens,—the grant of reforms is but a very small factor indeed. What they wanted first was the redress of their wrongs, and they did not feel secure unless they were granted a Declaration of their Rights. What mattered it whether they were allowed to send representatives to the Imperial Council as so many men permitted to discuss but not permitted to vote? What mattered it whether in the Local Councils they were going to have autonomy or no autonomy, if the iron rule of "No law" was to prevail, and ordinances shot forth from the Viceregal pocket without regard to the requiremtnts of the occasion? The position was a most unsafe one. So long as the power of the Viceroy to issue ordinances remained, they were entitled to ask for a Declaration of Rights. Much more important therefore than the reforms, than any scheme had been promulgated by Lord Chelmsford or by Mr. Montagu, was to know where they exactly stood. It was not a time to exchange courtesies. (Hear, hear.) The Oriental character for courtesy was responsible for much of their misfortune. How had Japan come to be so great and respected? Before occupying the place that Japan is now holding, the Japanese were known as an exceedingly interesting people, because of their elegant dress, nice manners and the like. They were, about 30 years ago, not at all taken seriously and were called little Japanese. Time passed on. The little Jap was a silent but sure worker. So long as he was known for his art, for his literature, for his refinements, he was an interesting litttle man. When the Russo-Japanese War broke out, and the little Jap blew the Russian fleet into little atoms not to be found either above the air below the sea, (laughter), he was regarded as a gentleman to be respected, and every respect began to be shown to him. Whoever had ever heard of a small man unable to fight his own battle respected in any country? Courtesy and good manners were all very well. But a man less fortunate in physique, less fortunate in brains was the greatest sufferer of all in any country. It would not, therefore, do for them merely to claim rights without establishing their claim to such rights. It was only by establishing their claim to rights by the force of facts that they could be respected. The remark of a great English Statesman was too true that argument was in favour of India not armament was on his. (Laughter.) Their demands must therefore be the demands of a people who were supported by a strict unity of purpose unity of interest. They were indeed much indebted to Government for having brought about unity among Indians by recent events, and their united voice would surely be heard across the seas and reach England.

### FRANCHISE FOR WOMEN.

Dealing with the point raised by Mr. Pal about women, Mr. Hassan Imam said he had often been asked in England and here also in the official circles what place Indian women held in politics. The modern young man thought he might well imitate the ways of the West in this respect. But there was no need to do this. The history of India of many thousands of years was replete with some of the great names that would be found from the ranks of women. Their ancestors drew their inspiration from women, and it was truly a great utterance that woman was the mother and maker of the nation. Whenever the speaker had an opportunity of urging this point with his English friends, he had always told them that they were labouring under a misconception in regard to the attitude of Indians towards the other sex, just in the same way as they were labouring under many other misconceptions in regard to their rights. Indians did not treat their women as women. They deified women. They did not permit their women to be dragged down to the ordinary level of human beings. But to them a woman was a most sacred object from whom they derived inspiration and they certainly did not wish that their women should be pushed into the hustle and bustle of life. At the same time the Congress had very rightly passed a resolution that votes must be given to their women; because if that was not done, their women would not be equipped with the necessary knowledge to bring up their children in political thought as was required. Who could deny to their women the place that they were entitled to have? While they did not intend to borrow from the West or from any other part of the world any particular system or institution for their women, they still believed that their own ancient traditions were a sufficient guarantee to them of the position that would ever be occupied by their women in their polity.

Concluding, Mr. Hassan Imam again thanked them for the warm hospitality accorded to them, and said they were leaving the shores of India with the feeling that they were saying goodbye only for a short duration to the brethren of Bombay who represented the whole of India. (Loud cheers)

### MR. AIYANGAR.

Mr. A. Rangaswamy Aiyangar did not think it necessary to add a word to what had been said already by his leaders. They had said there was one point which they should emphasise at this juncture in India's history, viz., that the recent events had made it perfectly clear that the demand which the Bombay Congress made, and subsequently ratified by the Delhi Congress, should be placed in the forefront of their programme—he meant the Declaration of Rights. The events in the Punjab had made it necessary for them to reiterate it. Their friends in the Moderate camp had also found it necessary to pass the some resolution in their own conference, which in its own way made for the same protection, for the same guarantees against the infringement of their fundamental liberties for which the Congress asked in the first instance. He then referred to the Press Act which had made it impossible for them to conduct their business in an honest and manly way for the benefit of the people and the Government. He concluded by saying that Indians wanted those fundamtntal liberties before they wanted any reforms. (Cheers.)

Mr. Jayaker then garlanded the guests of the evening and the proceedings terminated.

## OPENING OF MUSLIM HIGH SCHOOL AT PANCHGANI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Aug. 2.

Panchgani was yesterday the scene of much enthusiasm in connection with the inauguration of the New Muslim High School The function was presided over by Sardar Nawab Gulam Jilani of Wai.

The Hon. Khan Bahadur Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer, Honorary Secretary to the Board of Trustees, delivered a speech in the course of which he dwelt at length on the long-felt need by the Mussalmans of the presidency for the provision of a residential system of training for their boys which, apart from stimulating and promoting their intellectual growth, would build up their character and attitude, towards life in general, on truly Islamic lines and make them useful citizens. Only last May, it struck some of them to take practical steps to satisfy this growing need, and it was a source of gratification that within so short a time they had succeded in establishing an institution which, with the exception of the M. A. O. College at Aligarh, was, in its aims, objects and equipment, probably the first Muslim school of its kind in India. Situated as it was on one of the best hill stations in Bombay, the Muslim High School would offer an ideal place for the healthy development of that purely educational atmosphere and Islamic culture which it was their aim to create and foster. Besides, they were fortunate in having secured a very competent staff of graduates with the able educationist Mr. Syed Abdul Latif of Kurnool as Principal who had volunteered to forego a lucrative job in H. E. H. the Nizam's service. He hoped that under Mr. Syed's guidance, the institution, which they had that day given shape to, would grow in importance and prestige and would form the centre of Islamic learning and culture whither would flock students from all parts of the presidency.

He felt however that a single institution of the kind could not adequately meet the demand for residential training, and he was glad that Government intended to found, at an early date, a number of such schools in different centres of the presidency. He looked forward to the day when these proposed Government schools together with their national institution at Panchgani would form the feeders to the Mahomedan College which would ere long be founded out of the funds provided by Sir Mahomed Yussuf.

In conclusion the speaker thanked Mr. Hooseinbhoy Abdullabhoy Lallji, Mr. M. K. Sheikh, Oriental Translator, and others for their munificent gifts and assistance in bringing the institution into being.

## RANGOON DEVELOPMENT TRUST BILL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Aug. 2.

The text of the Rangoon Development Trust Bill to be introduced in the Legislative Council on the 1st instant is published. It is based on the English Town Planning Bill, only the Bombay and Calcutta Improvement Bills and sets up a board of ten trustees with an official chairman. The object is to develop Government estate in and near Rangoon and complete the reclamation work, taking over the funds and plants of the Townland Reclamation Fund. Income will also be derived from the poll tax on passengers leaving Rangoon by sea of not more than Rs. 2 and an additional two per cent. stamp duty on deeds of sale and gift of immoveable property within the city, also contributions levied on owners benefitted by the town planning scheme; such contributions being limited to 75 per cent. of the increment of included land and 50 per cent. on the adjacent land are not included.

# MARTIAL LAW CONVICTIONS.

## SENTENCES ON FIVE PERSONS REDUCED.

## LALA HARKISHEN LAL GETS 2 YEARS.

### RAMBHAJ DATT AND DUNI CHAND GET 3 YEARS.

### CLEMENCY OF SIR E. MACLAGAN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 1.

Orders have been passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab in respect of the five persons recently sentenced to transportation by the Martial Law Commission in connection with the disturbances in Lahore.

The sentence in the case of Pandit Rambhaj Datt and Lala Duni Chand is commuted to one of three years' rigorous imprisonment; in that of Lala Harkishen Lal, to one of two years' rigorous imprisonment, and in those of M. Allah Din and Mota Singh to one of one year's rigorous imprisonment. The sentence of forfeiture has, in each case, been remitted.

# RELIEF FOR THE PUNJAB.

## URGENT NEED FOR FUNDS.

## RS 50,000 PROMISED IN BOMBAY ON SATURDAY

A private meeting of some prominent citizens of Bombay was held on Saturday evening at the Presidency Association rooms, Sir Dinshaw Petit presiding when the Hon. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya addressed the meeting on the situation in the Punjab. Rs. 50,000 were promised at once on the spot by various gentlemen. The following resolution was also passed:—

"That a committee consisting of the following gentlemen is hereby appointed to collect subscriptions for relief to sufferers in the Punjab for prosecuting the appeals to the Privy Council and taking such other steps as may be necessary in connection with the Punjab situation."

### CHAIRMAN.

Sir Dinshaw Petit.

### SECRETARIES.

Mr. J. B. Petit.
Mr. Umar Sobhani.
Mr. Govindlal S. Motilal.
Mr. Ruttonsey D. Morarji.

### MEMBERS.

1. Sir Narayan Chandavarker.
2. Mr. C. M. Cursetji.
3. Hon. Mr. G. K. Parekh.
4. Mr. H. P. Mody.
5. Mr. L. R. Tairsee.
6. Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas.
7. Mr. R. G. Munsiff.
8. Mr. T. M. Kajiji.
9. Mr. M. R. Jayakar.
10. Mr. U. K. Trivedi.
11. Mr. Narandas Purshottamdas.
12. Mr. Bhedwar.
13. Mr. N. N. Saher.
14. Mr. C. A. Vakil.
15. Mr. J. M. Mehta.
16. Mr. N. B. Vibhakar.
17. Mr. S. G. Banker.
18. Mr. Jamnalal Bhejraj.
19. Mr. F. E. Dinshaw.
20. Mr. M. S. Captain.
21. Mr. Bhabha (Jr.).
22. Mr. Faiz Tyabji.
23. Dr. J. N. Bahadurji.
24. Mr. B. J. Padshah.
25. Mr. Mavji Govindji.
26. Mr. V. V. Jerajani.
27. Mr. Lalji Govindji.
28. Mr. Hiralal D. Nanavaty.
29. Mr. Fatechand Bejnath.
30. Mr. G. K. Nariman.
31. Mr. Gulabchand Devchand Jhaveri.
32. Mr. K. M. Munshi.
33. Mr. M. M. Kamdar.
34. Mr. L. G. Khare.
35. Mr. Motilal Kanji.
36. Mr. Hansraj Pragji Thackersey.
37. Dr. A. S. Erulker.

(With powers to add).

### TO-DAY'S COMMITTEE MEETING.

A meeting of the Committee wi ll be held in the Bombay Presidency Association Rooms, to-day, at 6-15 p.m.

## LATE MR. AMRITLAL PADHIAR.

### CONDOLENCE MEETING OF GURJAR SABHA.

A meeting of the Gurjar Sabha was held on Sunday to express its sense of profound grief at the untimely death of the late Mr. Padhiar. Mr. U. K. Trivedi presided.

The following resolutions were passed:—

1. "This meeting of the Gurjar Sabha expresses its profound sense of grief for the untimely and sad death of Mr. Amritlal Sunderji Padhiar, the popular social worker and literary writer of Gujerat, and prays to God that his soul may rest in eternal peace and sympathises with his family in their bereavement.

2. This meeting further resolves to take necessary steps to perpetuate his memory and appoints a committee of the following gentlemen with powers to add. President:—Mr. V. P. Vaidya.

Members:—Messrs. U. K. Trivedi, N. T. Master, C. N. Pandya, K. M. Munshi, Haji Mahmad Alarakhia, Shivaji Devsi Purshottam Pathak, P. V. Sharma, Dolatram Kashiram, Dr. Khandwala, Mrs. Tarabhai Master, Ben Surajben, Mrs. Mavji, Mrs. Pramila Vibhakar, Mrs. Ichhadevi.

Secretaries: Messrs. H. V. Divetia, Mavji Govindji, N. B. Vibhakar, S. J. Pandia.

Treasurer: Mr. M. A. Master.

All admirers of the late Mr. Padhiar are requested to send their contributions to the treasurer c/o. Morarji Goculdas office, Tamarind Lane, Fort.

A sum of Rs. 1.000 was collected on the spot.

Mr. T. J. Taaker, District Magistrate of Bengalore continued on Saturday the hearing of the case against Jamadar Langaya and Naik Munusawmy, when two more witnesses were examined for the prosecution, including Inspector Roberts of the Station Police who enquired into the disturbances and the medical officer. Mr. Greatorex then began cross-examination of the prosecution witnesses. The hearing of the case is in progress.

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# HIGH COURT.

## ORIGINAL SIDE.

### BHARUCHA VS. KHAREGHAT.

#### PARTIES COME TO TERMS.

Rustomji Edulji Bharucha ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
Lt.-Col M. P. Khareghat ..... Defendant.
(Before Mr. Justice Kajiji).

This was a suit filed by the plaintiff, a shareholder of Messrs. Kemp and Co., Chemist and Druggists, doing business in Bombay, against the defendant Lt.-Col. Khareghat, I.M.S., who is the chairman of the Board of Directors of the said Company, for damages for defamation caused to him by certain utterances of the defendant at a meeting of the shareholders on the 14th July, 1917.

Mr. J. B. Kanga and Mr. B. J. Desai appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Campbell and Mr. R. D. N. Wadia appeared for the defendant.

Briefly the facts that gave rise to this suit are that the plaintiff, while he was a director of the Company, had occasion to complain that the board was not exercising sufficient control over the staff of the Company. In 1916, the plaintiff had issued circulars to the shareholders drawing their attention to various irregularities in the management stating that Messrs. Kemp and Co. prepared and placed in the market various patent medicines, one of which is known as Kemp's Pectorial Cough Syrup. In February 1917, plaintiff's attention was drawn by his nephew to a difference in colour and taste between one of the bottles of the said syrup purchased by him from the Bazar and the usual preparation sold by the Company. The plaintiff was satified that there was a difference. He had previous to this, heard reports that preparations purporting to be those of Kemp & Co., and sold in the bazar were different and inferior to those sold by the Company in its own shops. He had drawn the Board's attention to this, but without any avail. The plaintiff's suspicion having been aroused, he bought a bottle of the cough syrup from the Cumballa Hill branch of the Company and sent both the bottles to the head office. In reply, he was informed that the contents of the bottle bought from the bazar had become fermented and the difference was due to the fermentation. Not satisfied with this explanation, the plaintiff sent the bottles to his medical adviser Dr. J. N. Bahadurji, and his opinion was that the difference was due not to fermentation, but the bazar bottle was distinctly inferior in therapeutic effects. The plaintiff then inquired of the Company, whether the contents of the two bottles had been examined independently by any chemical analyser. Not satisfied with the Company's reply the plaintiff eventually wrote to the Chemical Analyser to Government, about the matter asking for a copy of the report. The Chemical Analyser to Government wrote on 19th March, to say, that his request could not be complied with as his reports were confidential. After some correspondence with the Board, the plaintiff brought this matter up before a general meeting of the shareholders on 14th July, 1917. He asked the chairman, whether it was not a fact that the two samples of syrup were submitted and that he had reported unfavourably about the bazar bottle. The chairman declined to produce the report. In the course of the discussion which followed, Mr. Wright, one of the directors stated that the plaintiff had made false statements. This was followed by the defendant who got up and in effect stated to the persons present in the room some of whom were not shareholders, that the plaintiff had made false statements and had come to the meeting with false stories and had tried surreptitiously and by unfair means to obtain the report. The plaintiff challenged the defendant as chairman to produce the report so that the truth may be known but the defendant did not venture to do so. A report of the proceedings of the meeting and of the statements made appeared in various newspapers in Bombay and elsewhere. The defendant had not withdrawn those statements. The plaintiff said that these statements were defamatory and injured him in his reputation and he suffered damages which he assessed at Rs. 20,000.

DEFENDANT'S STATEMENT.

The defendant in the course of his written statement said that the allegation that the company sold preparations for the bazar different and inferior to the preparation sold in their own shops was false and was a slur on the honest character of the company's business and on the honour of the Board of Directors of which he was Chairman. Bottles of the cough syrup were sent to the Chemical Analyser to Government. The honest opinion of the Board was that the same ingredients were present in both the samples, and that the theraputic effects of the one were not inferior to those of the other. The report of the Chemical Analyser was considered by the Board to be confidential. They were under no obligation to furnish the same to the plaintiff. The defendant believed that the plaintiff had obtained the information with regard to his allegation that he had since discovered that the Board had had the bottles analysed and had received the Analyser's report, surreptitiously and improperly and by underhand means. The stock of syrup was withdrawn from the market before the bottles were analysed and not afterwards as suggested in the plaint. The defendant said that prior to the meeting of 14th July, 1917, the plaintiff had made attacks on the Board by means of articles in newspapers issued to shareholders inspired by him and of circulars issued to shareholders. The statement of the defendant at the said meeting referred not only to the question of the Cough Syrup, but also to other allegations made by the plaintiff against the members of the Board at the meeting and previously in circulars. In August, 1916, the plaintiff was not re-elected a director. That circumstance rankled in the plaintiff's mind; and in the month of October, 1916, the defendant alleged, the plaintiff announced a campaign against the Board and the Company by issuing circulars to the shareholders, with the object of depreciating the Board, and making unfounded and false statements damaging to the Company. The defendant further contended that the occasion on which he made the statement complained of was privileged. The statement complained of was made in the honest belief of its truth and from a sense of the duty which the defendant owed to the shareholders and to the company. The defendant further said that the Board according to the usual practice arranged for a reporter being present at the meeting of 14th July, and sent to the newspaper "Commerce" a report of the meeting furnished by the reporter, at the special request of its editor. The defendant denied that the plaintiff had sustained damages or that he was liable to the plaintiff in any amount whatever.

After the hearing had gone on for some time the parties came to terms. The suit was dismissed, the plaintiff by his counsel withdrawing all allegations if any made by him against the defendant personally in the suit and the defendant by his counsel withdrawing all statements made by him of which the plaintiff complained of.

## APPELLATE SIDE.

### WIFE MURDERED BY HUSBAND.

#### DEATH SENTENCE COMMUTED.

Ghela Nora.
vs.
The King-Emperor.
*(Before Justices Shah and Hayward.)*

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. B. C. Kennedy, Sessions Judge, of Ahmedabad, who agreeing with the jury found the accused guilty of murdering his wife Moti and sentenced him to death under Section 302 of the Indian Penal Code.

The facts are briefly these:—

The accused Ghela and his wife Moti were residing at Vithoba's mandir, in the Bhandar at Ahmedabad. The accused in his statement before the Magistrate said that his wife used to go and live with another man, Hira Gema, in Jehangirpur. When he went to work in the mill of Mangal Girdhar, she would go away and would not return till he called back. He warned her many times. At last on the day in question she had been to Jehangirpur, expecting that her husband would not return before evening. The accused came home about noon to see if she was at home or not. The house was locked and so the accused went towards Jehangirpur and met her on the road. He took her home and asked her where she had been. She said she had been to Jehangirpur and he might do what he liked. She said. . . . . The accused got very angry and so he struck her on the neck with the *Dharia* cut her two hands and gave her two or three more blows on other parts of the body. She died at once. The accused of his own accord went to the police *chowki* and surrendered himself to the police.

The Sessions Judge observed "As the accused admits that he killed his wife intending to kill her, the offence must be murder unless it comes within one of the exceptions to Section 300; and the only exception applicable is No. 1. Thus the only point you have to consider is whether the accused was deprived of the power of self-control by grave and sudden provocation. The accused's statement that his wife had been living with another man is shown to be true. This is reasonably grave provocation. But does it show that it was sudden. There is evidence that she went to Virar's house once again, but that was eight or ten days before the murder. Nothing but accused's own statement shows that, she had been on the day of the murder. Even if he had, would that be sudden provocation, seeing that accused had admittedly known of the affair for months? If the accused is to be given the benefit of the exception, it must be found as a fact, after considering the evidence in the case that he was deprived of the power of self-control by grave and sudden provocation. In deciding the point no question of mercy can arise. It is purely and simply a question of fact."

TRANSPORTATION FOR LIFE.

Their Lordships after hearing the arguments commuted the sentence of death passed on the accused to that of transportation for life observing that the case was such that the extreme penalty of law should not have been inflicted on the accused.

Mr. Ratanlal Ranchoddas appeared for the accused.

The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

### VISITOR AT TAJ CONVICTED.

#### ON CHARGE OF INSULT TO AN EMPLOYEE.

At the Esplanade Police Court Mr. Aston had before him a case in which Hormusji C. Forbes, a clerk in the Tajmahal Hotel, obtained an immediate summons against one Mr. J. P. Walen, a visitor in the Taj, for a charge of insult.

Mr. Dhondi, pleader, appeared for the complainant while Mr. Kiskesmith, solicitor, defended the accused.

The complainant alleged that on July 30, he was standing at the counter with his elbows on it and talking to a visitor when the accused came there. He then said accosting the accused "Yes please, can I do anything for you?" The accused thereupon lost his temper and called him "a coolie's son, damned swine" and used other very insulting words and raised his hand to strike him (compiainant). But the Assistant Manager and some other visitors being there, he refrained from doing so. The complainant immediately after that served a solicitor's notice upon the accused asking him to express regret for the words he used. But the accused tore the notice as soon as he received it and then threw the pieces at the face of the solicitor's clerk.

The accused pleading not guilty to the charge said that he felt insulted because the complainant was talking to him with his face turned the other side and his elbow resting other side and his elbow resting on the on the counter.

Questioned by the court the accused said "I called him a damned coolie" and added "he looks a coolie."

The Magistrate observed that the complainant's conduct in talking to the accused with his hand resting on the counter did give some cause to the accused to lose his tempr. He was satisfied that the accused called the complainant a coolie and his (accused's) conduct in the Court went on to support the complainant's story. But as to other insulting words, the Magistrate did not believe that the accused in the presence of his wife could have used them. The accused was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 10.


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# SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

August 2.
S S Lhasa—Woollatt—Karachi, July 31.
S S Dumra—Fisher—Busreh via Karachi.

DEPARTURES.

August 2.
S S Kaiser-i-Hind—Palmer—London
S S Clan Maclean—Scott—Dunkirk.

August 3.
S S Itola—McNair—Kobe, etc.
S S Pilsna—Bunardi—Melborne, etc

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances on Saturday:—
S S Kura—Winter—Mahomerah
S S Kumeric—Davies—Calcutta, etc.
S S Lightning—Grant—Persian Gulf.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday:—
Steamer Sardinia for London.
Steamer Karapara for Zanzibar.

S S Lhasa:—The B I S N Co's Karachi mail steamer Lhasa, 959 tons, Captain A E Woollatt, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, with mail, a general cargo and 13 cabin and 63 deck passengers, which port she had left on 31st ultimo.

S S Dumra:—The B I S N Co's steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Captain J Fisher, arrived in harbour on Saturday, from Busreh via Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Itola:—The B I S N Co's steamer Itola, 3,401 tons, Captain C C McNair, sailed yesterday, from Bombay harbour for Kobe via Colombo, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai and Yokohama, with a general cargo.

S S Pilsna:—The W & A Graham Co's steamer Pilsna, 4,914 tons, Captain B Bunardi, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Adalaide Fremantle Melbourne and Sydney vie Colombo, with some bottom cargo and passengers.

S S Kura:—The Shaw Wallace Co's steamer Kura, 1,520 tons, Captain A Winter, will said to-day from Bombay harbour for Mahomerah, with a general cargo and 2 passengers.

S S Kumeric:—The W & A Graham Co's steamer Kumeric, 4,005 tons, Captain F W Davies, will sail to-morrow from Bombay harbour, for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta, with same bottom cargo.

S S Lightning:—The B I S N Co's steamer Lightning, 2,133 tons, Captain W E Grant will sail to-morrow from Bombay harbour for Busreh via Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

## VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Saturday 2nd August 1919.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| D & E Siam Maru .. | Kobe | 6-8-19 | .. O S Kaisha |
| H Kura .. | Abadam | 4-8 19 | S Wallace & Co |
| Offside | | | |
| H Vergemere | N F | N F | .. D Khandwari |
| G Dwarka .. | N F | N F | .. M M .. Co |
| K Ula .. | N F | N F | .. M M & Co |
| M Hunts Castle | N F | N F | .. W & A G & Co. |
| N Clan Alpine | N F | N F | .. J Finlay & Co |
| O Ultopia .. | Busrah | N F | .. H S Shushtary & Co |
| P Lowmoor .. | N F | 5-8-19 | .. Ralli Bros. |
| Q Purnea | N F | N F | .. M M & Co |
| C & R Shinryn | Kobe | 10-8-19 | .. N Y Kaisha |

HARBOUR WALL.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Satrungi .. | N F | N F | .. K N & Co |
| Irrawadi | Marmagoa | N F | .. K N & Co |
| Mahanadi .. | Karachi | N F | .. K N & Co |

MEREWEATHER DRY DOCK.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Courland .. | N F | N F | .. K N & Co |
| 6 Varzin .. | Marseilles | N F | .. M M & Co |

VICTORIA DOCK.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 City of Karachi .. | Karachi | 7-8-19 | .. K N & Co |
| 2 boats of Dogra and City of Hankow | .. | .. | W & A Graham & Co |
| 3 Seweit .. | .. | .. | .. T M & Co |
| 4 Aymeric .. | New York | 4-8-19 | W & A G & Co |
| 7 Sofala .. | Jeddah | 9-8-19 | .. M M & Co |
| 9 Baron Elcho | N F | N F | W & A G & Co |
| 10 Gadoharia | N F | 5-8-19 | .. M M & Co |
| 14 Kumeric | Calcutta | 5-8-19 | .. W & A Graham & Co |
| 15 Lightning | P Gulf | 5-8-19 | .. M M & Co |
| 16 Kamala .. | N F | N F | .. M M & Co |

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tara .. | N F | N F | .. M M & Co |
| 3 Hunnsgreen | N F | 8-8-19 | .. D R I M |
| 5 Karagola .. | N F | N F | .. M M & Co |
| 6 Karapara .. | Tranzibar | N F | .. M M & Co |
| 7 Gundwara | London | 5-8-19 | .. M M & Co |
| 8 Pilsna .. | Melbourne | 3-8-19 | .. W & A Graham & Co |
| 11 Dunera .. | Shanghai | 9-8-19 | .. M M & Co |
| 12 Manora .. | London | 7-8-19 | .. M M & Co |
| 13 Bankura Isis .. | Busra | 5-8 19 | .. M M & Co |
| 12 & 13 War | London | 4-8-19 | .. D B I M |
| 4 Kandy .. | Suez | 5-8-19 | .. D R I M |
| 14 Syria .. | Suez | 5-8 19 | .. M M & Co |
| 17 Eliora .. | Marseilles | 8-8-1 | .. M M & Co |
| Jetty end Mukta .. | Busra | 4-8 19 | .. M M & Co |
| Jity Umta .. | Rangoon | 4-8-19 | .. M M & Co |

HUGHES DRY DOCK.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Iran .. | N F | N F | .. M Ebrahimy |
| Kashgar .. | London | 9-8-19 | .. M M & Co |

HARBOUR WALL.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Anugban .. | Rangoon | 4-8-19 | S Wallace & Co |

IMPORT.

August 2.

S S Dunera from Shanghai, Agents M M and Co.:—865 cases glassware; 20 cases metalware; 71 cases cotton goods; 25 bundles aniseed; 50 bales star aniseed; 16 cases metal goods; 16 cases padlocks; 10 cases cotton hosiery; 5 cases lamps; 100 cases stationery; 21 cases nickleware; 22 cases rubber goods; 12 cases aluminiumware; 23 cases tin toys; 5 cases mirrors; 8 cases tin soap boxes; 51 cases antimonyware; 3 cases tin rattles; 20 bls. isin glass; 218 cases enamelware; 135 cases aluminium circles; 4 cases tin boxes; 10 cases brassware; 4 cases cotton works; 7 cases porcelainware; 5 cases electric cable; 3 cases fountain pen; 2 cases soap boxes; 49 cases toys; 3 cases cigarette cases 30 cases soap; 316 cases, 8 boxes silk goods; 2 cases tin and rubber toys; 17 bundles brass bars; 12 bales mattings; 19 cases paperware, porcelainware and spoons, etc.; 2 cases ivory bonewere; 2 cases cotton goods and bamboo baskets; 14 bales acmp canvas; 138 chests, 55 jackages, 447 cases silk piece-goods; 5 cases porcelainware, glassware, metalware, etc.; 286 h/c, 185 packages, 116 chests green teas; 11 h/c, 71 packages black tea; 52 chests, 881 packages, 671 cases, 11 h/c tea; 2,317 bales, 190 cases, 48 chests, 37 bundles silk; 2444 bags 3 packages green peas; 115 cases, 3 packages pongees; 65 cases waste silk yarn; 541 bags green beans; 50 bales tobacco leaf; 6,700 bags refined sugar; 30 bundles galangol; 10 cases cassia oil; 382 cases preserves; 155 crates cube sugar; 42 cases aspanagas; 500 cases cassin; 373 cases glass bangles; 30 cases, 5 packages vermillon; 275 packages, 448 cases fire crackers; 9 cases preserves dried; 3 cases woollen piece-goods; 14 cases soop stove ornaments; 18 packages, 252 rolls matting; 43 cases paper; 10 packages, 10 bags grass; 20 packages white glass; 7 cases bangles; 15 cases 25 packages broken glass; 4 cases small pearl sago; 3 cases small pearl tapioca; 420 slabs tin; 43 bags damar batu; 4 cases, 101 bundles gum benjamin; 495 bags betelnuts; 2,977 bags sago flour; 201 bags sago pearl; 12 bags stick lac; 4 bags cubebs; 74 bags nutmegs; 6 cases mace; 2 bags pepper, 3 crts. marble; 100 cases D. coccanuts; 92 bags sopamoor; 4 bags dry fish; 257 bags tapioca flour; 10 packages broken cassia; 150 bags sugarcandy.

EXPORTS

S S City of Karachi for Liverpool:—200 bales cotton Tricamjee Jiwandas; 200 bales cotton Lyon Lord and Co.; 300 bales cotton waste, 200 bales cotton fly Chaturbhuj Peeraj and Co.; 100 bales cotton waste, 200 bales cotton fly V A Save; 400 bales cotton waste B Meyer and Co.; 1,000 tons manganese ore James Finlay and Co.; 2,001 cwts myrabolams B G Ramdas and Co.; 118 bales cotton Karmashanker Kalidas; 100 bales cotton waste, 250 bales cotton fly Chimanlal Chandulal and Co.; 200 bales cotton fly Jamnadas Parbhudas and Co.

S S Manora for London:—2,000 cwts cotton seed Odhavji Govindjee and Co.; 3680 cwts. cotton seeds, 1,725 bales cotton Ralli Bros.; 3,000 cwts linseed Jetha Dewji; 200 cwts linseed, 2,000 cwts rape seed Sanday and Co.

S S Sardinia for London:—36 bales woollen carpets Bontor and Co.; 4 bales woollen carpets Fleming Shaw and Co.; 3,000 cwts linseed Ralli Bros.

S S Kashgar for London:—49 cases bristles J A Begbie and Co.; 100 bales hemp Latham Amerierombie and Co.; 400 bales hemp Gokaldas Virjee and Co.; 180 cases mica Symington Cox and Co.; 229 bundles roping yarn Cox's Shipping Agency.

S S Chindwara for London:—20 cwts cardamams Asian Oversea Trading Co.; 624 cwts coffee G B Heerjee.

S S Ilford for Hull:—6,006 cwts myrabolams D B Khan and Co.

S S Verzin for Marseilles:—520 bales cotton fly B Meyer and Co.

S S Aymeru for New York:—96 cwts gum kadaya P Koowerjee and Co.; 165 cwts gum kadaya Shamjee Chapsey and Co.

S S Siam Maru for Kobe:—3 cwts ivory Hajeebhoy Lalji and Co.; 100 bales cotton Yokohama Kiito Kwaisha; 100 bales cotton N M K Kaisha; 5 cwts moye teeth F K M Miani.

S S Shinryu Maru for Kobe:—369 bales cotton N M K Kaisha; 100 bales cotton N Futehally and Co.; 100 bales cotton Bruel and Co; 300 bales cotton Mirajmal Motilal and Co.; 100 bales cotton H Nensey and Co.; 700 bales cotton Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha; 300 bales cotton G Dossa and Co.

S S Siam Maru for Asoka:—100 bales cotton N M K Kaisha.

S S Shinryu Maru for Osaka:—500 bales cotton Yokohama Kiito Kwaisha; 300 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Shinryu Maru for Yokohama:—500 bales cotton Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha.

S S Shinryu Maru for Moji:—100 bales cotton Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha.

S S Shinryu Maru for Yokkaichi:—500 bales cotton Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha; 1,000 bales cotton Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

S S Shinryu Maru for Nagasaki:—400 bales cotton Yokohama Kiito Kwaisha.

S S Siam Maru for Hongkong:—9 cwts ivory Hajeebhoy Lalji and Co.

S S Dunera for Hongkong:—100 bales cotton yarn N M K Kaisha; 25 bales cotton grey twist Cursetji Pomanji and Co.; 1,000 bales cotton grey twist Curimbhoy and Co.; 12 cwts ivory M Valeo; 40 cases butter Persian Dairy Co.

S S Shinryu Maru for Hongkong:—800 bales grey cotton yarn Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

S S Dunera for Shanghai:—50 bales cotton Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

WEATHER REPORT.

S S Lhasa, Capain A E Woollatt, arrived here from Karachi, weather experienced during the voyage strong wind and heavy seas.

S S Ilford, Captain G W Greaves, arrives here from Port Said, weather experienced during the voyage, moderate rough S.-W. monsoon.


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BOMBAY. No. 3.


# INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

Justice Sir Asutosh Mookerjee opened on Friday the Calcutta Swadesi Co-operative Stores which has been started with a capital of two lakhs of rupees. Mr. C. R. Das is the chairman of the Board of Directors. Sir Asutosh Mukerjee in opening the stores said that the promoters of the concern should take particular care to run it on purely business lines and avoid defects which led to the failure of similar concerns in the past.

Justice C. V. Kumaraswami Sastriar on Friday, at Madras, disposed of a pauper suit brought by a woman against Lieut. Chambers of the Army Clothing Department claiming Rs. 3,000 as damages against him. The plaintiff's case was that by the defendent's car being driven in a rash negligent manner by his chauffeur without sounding the horn, the plaintiff's boy was run over and killed. His Lordship disbelieved the stor yof negligence and rashness and dismissed the suit.

Rai Bahadur Seth Sukhlal Karnani, O.B.E., of Calcutta has offered to his Excellency the Viceroy a gift of ten milion button hole flags in order that they may be sold during the Peace celebrations in December and the proceeds be devoted to the fund for assisting men disabled in the war, as well as homes which have lost their supporters. H. E. the Viceroy has gratefully accepted the gift.

During the month of June last thirty-seven joint stock companies were registered with an aggregate capital of two hundred and eight lakhs in India, Bengal accounting for twenty-four companies with a capital of one hundred and ten lakhs, and Bombay for four companies with a capital of sixty-nine lakhs. The largest flotation in June was that of Petit Land and Building, Co., Bombay, with a capital of fifty laks.

Calcutta is now free from plague and though influenza mortality has risen from 33 in the previous week to 53 in the week ended 26th July, the epidemic was not very widespread. Infection is spreading gradually in some parts of the town and is stationary in other parts. In comparison with the corresponding week last year, when deaths were over 300 the position this year is very favourable.

Total subscriptions for new Indian loan up to 1st August were Rs. 11,78,52,300, inclusive of Rs. 53,99,750 in shape of war bonds.

A public meeting was held in Simla on Saturday evening under the auspices of the Y. W. C. A. to welcome H. E. Lady Chelmsford.

A large number of delegates from outstation are expected to attend the second sessions of the Bombay Presidency Muslim Students Conference which will be held in Poona on the 17th and 18th instant. Mr. Ahmed A. Gaya has been elected General Secretary to the Conference Committee.


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Scorpion Stings—It removes the poison and relieves the pain instantaneously. Price As. 8. Postage 1 to 3 phials As. 3, On receipt of Rs. 4-8. one dozen phials are sent free of postage.

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Specific guarantees radical cure of Hydrocele, Tumour, Varicocele, Hernia, Elephantiasis, of any nature and duration, by external use only. It is harmless and free from injurious ingredients and gaining reputation far and wide. Rs. 2/8 per Phial of 1 oz. 1 lb. Rs. 30.

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Mr. Maung Ba Tin, Rangoon, says: Thanks the Harnia specific did me much good. Please send 6 Phials more.

Mr. V. T. Stephen, Hyderabad (Sind), says: I thank you for 1 lb. Hydrocele specific which cured me radically.

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WHAT SUPPORTS THEE

OLD AGE?

IS IT THY STAFF.?

The one support of Life in all its ages is the stomach. In fact a weak stomach is the cause of old age and infirmity, Alas! to often prematurely. For how often do you neglect the stomach, whilst you are always anxious to give the necessary rest to the body and the brain? When the stomach feels exhausted and fails to display the same activity it did before, then it needs rest. It is then, too, the whole system calls for more nutrition, which the active stomach supplied before, so that the brain and nerves may form their tissues and keep the body healthy and vigorous. What solves this twofold problem? Not starvation, nay, not even long walks or hard exercise. If the one method leads to greater weakness you wish to overcome, the other further exhausts the unwilling stomach, by forcing it to yield the gastric juice to help digestion, which it would not naturally. Avoid, then, either of these two courses and take a dose of ATLAS TONIC after meals. The digestive ferments it contains do the work of digestion in the same natural way as the stomach, which gets thereby the physiological rest it yearns for. The presence of the Glycerophosphates renders 'ATLAS TONIC an excellent builder of nerve and brain tissues, as they are the same form of phosphorus as it exists in the human frame, with which, therefore, they readily assimilate as they need no further change. This double action of ATLAS TONIC, both on the digestive tract and the nervous system, has made it an ideal Tonic for the Tropics and given it the name of THE PROP OF OLD AGE.

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# INDO-AFGHAN WAR.

## PEACE CONFERENCE AT PINDI.

## FULL TEXT OF SIRDAR ALI AHMED KHAN'S SPEECH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
(*From Our Sunday Edition.*)
RAWALPINDI, July 31.

The following is the written address of Sardar Ali Ahmad Khan to the speech made by Sir Hamilton Grant at the opening of the Peace Conference:—

My friend and friends.—On my own behalf and on behalf of the Afghan Government, I express our pleasure that we meet again to-day with the noble intention of making a peace between the Exalted Governments of Great Britain and Afghanistan that will be honourable to both the countries. In all friendship, I may remark that the Exalted and Independent Government of Afghanistan has for many years had the most friendly relations with the British Government. It has lain like an iron barrier between the British Government and her enemies. The British Government in virtue of this co-operation has been able to rule India, without trouble or inconvenience and has had nothing to fear from its Asiatic enemy because, unless the Afghan were completely destroyed, nothing could interfere with the tranquil administration of the British Government in India. The British Government, moreover, considered itself the supporter of the Afghan Government. The Afghan Government on its part was firm in its friendship and had never violated that friendship or acted against it, particularly since the beginning of the rule of the late Amir Zia-Millat-Wad-Din to the time of the assassination of his late Majesty. Siraj-ul-Millant Wad-Din. Notwithstanding this old alliance the British Government did not try to consummate this friendship or to alienate certain defects. On the contrary, their refusal to allow the tribes to be included in Afghanistan, in spite of the close tribal relations between them, was objectionable to the Afghan peoples. No harm could have occurred to the British Government if the tribes had been placed under Afghanistan, while the unlimited trouble and expenditure which the British Government had to incur during this period would have been saved. The result was an incalculable loss to the British Government. If the British Government considered the question fairly and carefully they would realise that if these tracts had been under the Afghan Government such wars and troubles would not have occurred, nor would the British Government have suffered such loss in property and life.

However, as the Afghan Government considered the British, the supporters and helpers of Islamic nations it did not lose patience and forbearance but had disappointed the expectations of Afghanistan and made them hopeless. Mahomedans all over the world were disappointtd that a great power, which considered itself the friend of Islam and Afghanistan, could have anything to do with such things. In the brain of every individual, the light of independence and liberty was burning and the politics of the world had assumed a new aspect. The Government of Afghanistan cherishes to the utmost that spirit of freedom and liberty which is inherent in every individual in the world, and it considered itself as much an independent Government as any other power in the world so long as a single individual of Afghanistan remained alive. The Afghan should not give us this resolve.

### ANGLO-AFGHAN FRIENDSHIP.

The speaker proceeded to say that just as the British Government had been a friend of the Afghan Government for many years past so was the Sublime Government of Afghanistan, a friend of the British Government which had derived numerous advantages, moral and material, from the friendship of Afghanistan. These were well known to the British Government and to other powers in the world. He hoped, therefore, that both the parties should try to put an end to the unavoidable events which had caused a breach of friendship and alliance and make every effort to ensure that the mutual bonds of friendship might be cemented afresh in such a way that the friendship would be firmer than before and based on honour to both the Governments. At the first meeting, the chief British representative had called this war a foolish, unprovoked and wanton war, perhaps on account of the unexpectedness of certain events, and had said he was not acquainted with the causes which had brought about a revolution in the Government and had led to this state of affairs. Had the chief British representative been acquainted with all the circumstances he would have attributed this war, not to the causes referred to, but to misunderstandings on the part of thoughtless officers on both sides of the Frontier and would not have held the Afghan Government and the Amir responsible for it. I shall, therefore, briefly mention these events starting from the beginning of the reign of our young King, Amir Amanulla Khan. It will then be possible to conclude peace without difficulty and the sincere friendship of the two parties will be memorable and last for ever. God places the Crown of a kingdom on the head which he considers most suitable for it. God willing, then, the Crown of Afghanistan has been placed on the head of Amir Amanulla Khan.

### HOW HOSTILITIES BEGAN.

At the beginning of his reign His Majesty communicated in a friendly letter to the British Government the news of the assassination of his father and of his own succession and the independence and integrity of his Kingdom and his friendly attitude in future. The reply to that letter was received after the lapse of 44 days and did not properly appreciate the views which the letter had put forward. The British Government did not show the consideration that the Afghan Government deserved for her friendly services towards the British Government in maintaining neutrality, but remained silent on the subject. Nor was any reply received to the proposal of the Afghan Government that delegates from Afghanistan should take part in the Peace Conference. Reports, moreover showed that owing to the introduction of Martial Law and certain legislative measures by the British Government, disturbances had occurred on the Peshawar frontier. This excited the people of Afghanistan who had temporarily been kept quiet by the late Amir and stirred up the same ideas with even greater force. The fear was entertained that those disturbances might affect the Afghan frontier. As it was the beginning of the Amir's rule it was considered necessary to take certain measures for the protection of the Afghan frontier and detachments of troops were posted at different places on the Frontier. The detachment intended for the Eastern border reached its destination and was making a tour in the district to inspect the frontier. This caused apprehension to the British troops and misunderstandings on both sides led to war. They bombarded us with artillery and aeroplanes dropped bombs on our troops who were without aeroplanes and on the undefended buildings at Jellalabad where the late Amir lies buried. The late Amir was a faithful ally of the British Government and during his 18 years of rule had maintained a daily increasing friendship with the British Government, particularly during the period of the five years of the European war. He had demonstrated his neutrality in spite of very heavy expenses and in face of powerful foreign influences in a manner which cannot be denied by anyone, and the British Government cannot deny this.

### THE JEHAD.

When the inhabitants of Afghanistan heard of these acts they were excited and proceeded towards the frontier. When the Amir witnessed the state of affairs and saw that the British Government, instead of attributing it to a misunderstanding, considered it intentional and advanced their troops, he considered it necessary to proclaim a Jehad in Kabul. Mr. Bray, the Foreign Secretary, had expressed a desire for peace through the Afghan Envoy, Sardar Abdul Rahman Khan, to His Majesty the Amir. In spite of what had happened the Amir maintained his friendly attitude and agreed to the proposal. His unparallelled wisdom temporarily checked the universal excitement among the Afghan tribes and he communicated to the British Government his orders for an armistice. An impartial consideration will show which Government made first overtures for peace. Still what does it matter whether overtures for peace were first made by the Afghan Government or by the British Government. In my opinion, and in the opinion of my companions, whichever side made these overtures performed a good act and will be commended by every just man and by every humanitarian. It is incumbent on both parties to ponder this most carefully so that the events might be attributed to the right causes and the present state of affairs put right to the advantage of both the Governments now and in the future.

### CAUSES OF TRIBAL DISPUTES.

It is not unknown to the delegates of the Indian Commission that from ancient times disputes and bloodshed have prevailed among the tribes and that this is due to two causes. Firstly, the question of faiths and religion, which concerns the establishment of truth and the eradication of falsehood, by which one of the parties considers its religion true and under the influence of religion takes steps to destroy the other religion and introduce its own. Secondly, wordly interest and considerations of self-defence have caused the introduction of political principles which often have been made to assume a religious garb and caused the flowing of rivers of blood. At this period of civilization differences and disputes about material interests are not given a religious colour until religion really suffers or until a blow is openly struck against it. On the one side, there is the desire for the acquisition of possessions and the extension of dominion along with moral and material benefit, while, on the other side, the assertion of freedom, which is the essence of human life. In the struggle and turmoil of the world when one nation becomes subordinate to another, it is either absorbed in the dominant people like Persia and Turkeestan and other countries first conquered by Islam, or it has disappeared from the face of the earth like the original inhabitants of India and America or it still continues to express its feelings like Morocco, India and Egypt in the present day. At the same time you must admit that the desire for peace and liberty is a natural one and the wise statesmen of the world have never condemned the idea of liberty. Otherwise the British Government would not have made such sacrifices in the cause of slavery.

After referring to the recent disturbances in Egypt. Ireland and India, he said:—It is noteworthy to remark that while the subjects of the British Government are in this state. Afghanistan, which has maintained its freedom for such a long time and has nourished feelings of liberty, has been in a state of disturbance.

### AFGHANISTAN AND THE WAR.

When international relations are expanding on every side and the world is being revolutionised, how can Afghanistan remain contented within its four walls confined to its limited freedom. This desire for liberty came into being in Afghanistan fifty years ago. The subjects of Afghanistan could not give open expression to their feelings owing to the power of their rulers. If you enquire why the attitude of friends has suddenly become hostile, I will inform you. Consider the circumstances prevailing in the world. Italy trampled over Tripoli and exercises great tyranny over the Mahomedans of that country. Bulgaria did not lag behind in this matter, and other, great European Powers followed suit. When the great European war began Mahomedans were sorry to see it and were wondering why these civilised nations were resorting to bloodshed. Then there was war between Great Britain and Turkey Whether Turkey was in the wrong or in the right, the hearts of all Islamic people the Turkish Government. The news of the fighting of the European war with Turkey spread over the frontier hills and affected the hearts of the Afghan people. If the European war had come to an end before the assassination of his late Majesty the Amir, temporary disturbances like the present war would not have occurred and bloodshed would have been avoided and the friendship of the two Governments would have been uninterrupted. The feelings of the Afghans had long been kept under restraint, but when the voices of the peoples of India also were raised, the Afghans who have always had sympathy with their breathren in India, could no longer keep their feeling suppressed. His Majesty the Amir openly agreed with his people, whose power is very considerable, but secretly by strategy he endeavoured to keep them quiet. He meant to introduce reforms into his country but mistakes made by officers of both sides, as mentioned before, brought about an unexpected state of affairs. The temporary check which the Amir has placed on the Afghan tribes depends entirely on the promise of attainment of their national aspirations.

### QUESTION OF FRONTIER TROUBLE.

Until the object of our nation is properly gained, it is impossible to restrain them. Well knowing the goodwill of the British Government and hoping that your subjects may be released from the pressure of war I assure you that it is in your hands to put an end to the Afghan war and to renew the relations of friendship between the two Governments in such a way that, please God, it will be ensured for a very long time and will permanently endeared. The British Government will be released from the pressure of the present war and relieved of the trouble of finding men and money. The friendly attitude of both parties in view of the exigencies of the present time and the probable events of the future will result in moral and material progress and, as partners standing shoulder to shoulder, they will attain political supremacy in the East that will gain their material interests and ensure their power of self-defence. One source of trouble and anxiety to both parties is the question of the frontier tribes. As they were of the same nation they are called Afghans with us. Their raids on British territory are attributed to the intrigues of our Government. This has been the cause of anxiety and interferes with the friendship of both Governments. This will remain so. The solving of the problem is absolutely necessary for the maintenance of peace and friendship between the two Governments. I hope that the attention of the delegates of both Governments will be drawn to this. The soldiers of both Governments, who are thirsting for the blood of each other, will then shake hands in friendship with each other.

## SADHUS AND STRANGERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I shall be much obliged if you will very kindly permit this letter in the columns of your valuable paper and thus help me and my other friends, who are only strangers to this city, to save ourselves from being plundered in broad day light.

I do not know who those sadhus are, who are wandering in the shape of mendicants with some idols in their hands and assuring passengers that they (passengers) are about to fall into a trap set by some of their ill-wishers, etc. They first cringe for about two or three pies, then ask the passengers to tell them their names and address and show them whatever money they have at that moment. They (the mendicants) ask their victims to keep all money, currency notes, coin and even jewels on their hands so that they might bless them. Later on the sadhus force the passengers to say that they are willing to give the mendicants and through them the money is to serve the purpose of spreading the fame of the idols they are carrying. Thus poor passengers are deprived of even the little they might have for their current expenses and thereby they are stranded. The idols which these mendicants carry are either Shivate or Vishuavita. I was a prey to such way laying on two occasions: the first time it cost me a gold ring, a five-rupee currency note and Rs. 2; on the second occasion, I was deprived of 3 annas 9 pies, the remnants of what I had left with me that day. These particulars are given to be a sort of warning to strangers. A line of reply through your columns will not only save me in future, but my fellow strangers also.—Yours, etc.,

A MADRASSI.

Bombay, July 31.

## REPATRIATION OF INDIAN TROOPS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Anglo-Indian editors have laid open the columns of their papers to the complaints, many and various, of the British Tommy serving in India. But no attention has been paid in any of our patriotic papers to the standing complaints of our brave Indians abroad. Theirs' is a just plaint and deserves immediate redress at the hands of the authorities.

Our men in Egypt, Palestine, France and the occupied territories of Turkey, have remained there, many of them (and there is a good number) for over four and a half years without once getting a chance to visit their homes in India. It is undoubtedly true that most of them are "indispensables" as their unit commanders call them, hence the leave or repatriation to India for them is out of the question. The commanding officers and the British ranks have just got to apply for and their fortnightly stripe home are sanctioned every six months. There was not a single British soldier—during war-time, in the full strength of the Army—in France, who did not get his 15 days' leave at the end of a year's service.

But some of the poor Indians,—many of them are camp followers, are still sticking on to their posts since their landing in France in September and October 1914, without any prospect of leave or final demobilisation. Dr. Dutta of the Y.M.C.A. in France took up their case and appealed to the India Office in the end of 1918 and since then, there is a great deal of hurrying up of our men back to their homes. But still there is a fairly good number of 1914 and 1915 men who must now be returned to their country.

From Cairo to Salonika and India, the newspapers like the "Egyptian Mail", the "Indian News", the "Times of India" and the "Hindi News", have found enough room in their papers for ventilation of the wrongs of the discontented British Tommy. A British soldier in Cairo writing in the "Egyptian Mail", once complained of the aloofness shown towards soldiers by the better class English families, resident in Egypt. Another recently remarked in the local paper of Rawalpindi, that the British soldiers not being accustomed to drink tea and beer out of tin-pots and enamel-jugs used in soldiers' canteens, they must have access to certain elite restaurants reserved for their officers. While in hospitals in Bombay and perhaps in Mofussil, instead of the aloofness shown to him by his own countrymen and women of Egypt, "musical-evenings" and tea parties are organised by Indian ladies of the best families, when besides the usual "Infirmieres Anglaise," he has nicely tricked-out society ladies strutting about him with tea and cakes. But such is not the happy lot of our own brave sepoys. They are left out in the cold on the plea that the Indian sepoys cannot appreciate the company of society ladies, and that the little that is done for them is more than sufficient. I appeal to the well-to-do, high class families and to the intelligensia of my country to take over the task of affording proper reception to our returning heroes, Theirs' is the duty to organize "welcomes" on a much large scale than at present in vogue. The Government cannot do anything more, it is the people, on whom must devolve the task of welcoming their brave defenders back, showing in a true spirit, the appreciation of their notable services. Remember, that the brave Indian fighters have been many times entertained in the stately homes of England and France by the aristocracy and the society peoples of those countries. And they have always been and without exception, discovered to be the best behaved, the most appreciative and polite and perfectly gentlemanly guests, when treated as equals.

I remember, having heard in Paris, the most celebrated French painter and an aristocrat exclaiming—after the entertainment given to Indian officers and soldiers was over—"O, les braves, quils sont polite?" It is to the society ladies of my own country that I appeal to follow in the wake of Princess Dulip Singh and others of London in organizing entertainments on better lines when welcoming our valiant warriors on their landing in Karachi or Bombay.

Our brave Indians, deserve all and everything that you could do for them. It is on account of them that India was brought constantly before the eyes of the world. It is through them that India was known to the civilized nations of France and Belgium, in her true greatness. Rivers of Indian blood have flowed, and the heroic deeds of Maha Bharat have been repeated times without number on foreign fields—across the Kala Pani, against an invincible foe. The bloody battles of Mudki, Sobraon and Ferozeshaher have been fought over and over again on the heights of Achibaba in Gallipoli, and in the knee-deep mud of Flanders. But still the poor sepoy is not yet valued at his true worth even by his own countrymen and women—by the people of the land which he has made famous in the world by his many gallant deeds.

I know well—when on a transport carrying troops back to India from France, and when the ship was nearing Bombay—a Gurkha shouting out the word in English "India" rapturously when tears were seen rolling down his eyes as he spied towers, pinnacles and tops of buildings peeping out of the horizon. The poor fellow never expected to see his country once more when he left its shores in September 1914, and the sight of the dear Motherland was more than he could bear after a long period of uncertainties and given struggles with life and deoth. But the welcome given on landing was not all that he desired and talked about. But let the welcome be what it may, what is chiefly and anxiously desired is that His Excellency the Viceroy should urge the proper authorities to send back our men soon to their long-separated wives and mothers, to their homes and their fields.

Forty thousand British soldiers appointing their nominees, held a conference at Kantara base (in Egypt), in April-May, 1919, where they passed resolution to the effect that 1914-15 men must be sent back home at the end of May 1919, and that no excuse about the shortage of tonnage available will be accepted. In the meantime, they refused to work, though continuing to draw rations, while their officers being without batmen had to do their own washing and prepare their own food. But such methods far from making the least impression on the Indian troops there, made them despise those who would teach them indiscipline as soldiers unworthy of the name. Our sepoy from the grand old days of "John Company" is the most disciplined soldier in His Mayesty's Army and he hopes to have his wrongs redressed by appealing to the better sense of the authorities.—Yours, etc.,

NARIMAN LAKDAWALA.

The Hon. Mr. Kamini Kumar Chanda will move a resolution at the forthcoming session of the Imperial Legislative Council in September that Simla shall cease to be the summer head-quarters of the Punjab Government.


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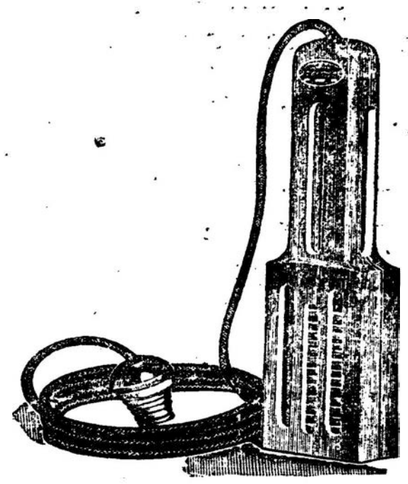

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## BANDRA MUNICIPAL MUDDLE

Sir,—As a resident of Bandra I thank you for the exposure of Bandra Municipal scandals made in the columns of your valuable paper from time to time. The facts which your Bandra correspondent has brought to light in the article which appeared in your paper of the 30th ultimo under the heading "Bandra Municipal Muddle" appear to be stranger than fiction, yet they are none the less hard, undeniable facts. The disappearance of such valuable documents, one of which is a plan, from the Municipal records is a matter that cannot be lightly treated, and taking all the circumstances under which the documents in question disappeared, a thorough investigation by the Criminal Investigation Department into the case is indispensable. The President of the Bandra Municipality and other Municipal executive functionaries have hitherto been simply shilly-shallying in a manner which only serves as a sad commentary on their notions regarding their civic duties and responsibilities.

Now that Government have been informed, through the medium of your valuable columns, of the scandalous laxity of discipline prevaling in the Bandra Municipality, it is hoped they will take drastic remedial measures. How the documents have disappeared must be thoroughly investigated.

In conclusion, I pray, Sir, you will wield your powerful pen to save Bandra from such an incubus as the Bandra Municipality under the present regime for which you may be sure the public of Bandra will be most grateful to you.—Yours, etc.

A RESIDENT.

Bandra, August 1.

## BENARES HINDU COLLEGE.

### 322 NEW ADMISSIONS IN JULY.

We have received the following message from the Principal of the Hindoo College, Benares,

The total number of absolutely fresh men admitted in July was 322 including 28 first class men. The total number of students in the college is already nearly eight hundred. The work of the college is going on smoothly with the shift system. Applications for admissions are still coming in. Post graduate classes are going on in mathematics, physics, chemistry, zoology, botany, English economics, history, philosophy and Sanskrit. Nine men are carrying on research working for D.Sc. degree in mathematics under the university professor.

## BEHIND THE SCENES."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Since I wrote the letter published in your paper of the 30th instant, regarding official interference with the social club, Belgaum, it has transpired that the police removed their ban on the presence of those whose names were not furnished to them, at about noon on the day on which the opening ceremony by his Excellency was to take place, and so the member who was told he could not attend did get permission and attended. That there may not be misunderstanding on account of an error in the facts, I have hastened to write these few lines.—Yours, etc.

AN AGGRIEVED MEMBER OF THE CLUB.

Belgaum.


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## THE ECLIPSE STAKES.

### ARRAY OF PAST WINNERS.

During the last ten days we have cabled news that Buchan, second in the Derby, won the Eclipse Stakes at Sandown Park with Cygnus and Splendid Spur, second and third respectively, appeared in our daily papers. This ace is the most valuable of the English races being worth as it is about £10,000. The course is a mile and a quarter and there were no fewer than 199 entries. Buchan, in addition to being second in the Derby, was second in the Two Thousand Guineas and he won the Princess of Wales Stakes at 10 to 1 on.

It can almost be put down as an undisputed fact that no race has quite such a great array of success as the Eclipse. In all, there are twenty-seven now, including the two in 1919—Lemberg and Neil Gow—returned as dead-heaters. The first race was in 1886 when Bennys won which horse likewise won the first Jubilee in 1887. There was no Eclipse in 1897 nor in 1890.

The 1888 winner of the Eclipse was Orbit, owned by the then Duke of Westminster, but it was not much of a horse. That could not be said of Bendigo who did wonderful things. It was declared that Bendigo was not at his best when Ormonde, the Derby winner, beat Minting for the Hardwicke Stakes at Ascot. The 1902 winner, Cheers, belonging to the Duke of Devonshire, should not have won, but Rising Glass should certainly have beaten him. And to add to the list of undeserving wins, I must mention Darley Dale of 1904. He ran only as a three-year-old, never competing as a two-year-old and being lost to sight after being beaten for the Gratwicke Stakes at Goodwood

Ayrshire, the 1889 winner, was one of the biggest winners ever known having won the Derby and the Two Thousand Guineas. Surefoot in 1891 was a Two Thousand winner, and the Duke of Westminster's Orme who carried off the honours in 1892 and 1893 as well, the only occasion when the same horse has gained consecutive wins, was voted to be one of the very best of his generation. Mr. McCalmont's Isinglass (1894) by winning in Stakes £57,455 accumulated more money than any horse since racing has begun and 1895's Le Justicier was a good colt. Mr. L. de Rothschild's St. Fousquin in 1896 and the late King Edward's, when Prince of Wales, Persimmon in 1897 need no introduction and Lord Roseberry's Velasques, which never recovered from an illness when a two-year-old were distinctly some class.

The Duke of Westminster led in Flying Fox, winner of the Derby. Two Thousand and St. Leger in 1899, which horse realised more money at auction till Prince Palatine's sale than any other horse in the history of the Turf. Diamond Jubilee won in 1900 and Mr. T. Kincaid's Epsom Lad took the Princess of Wales' Stakes, beating Diamond Jubilee in that race as well as in the 1901 Eclipse. Ard Patrick in 1903 was the sixth Derby winner to win at Sandown in sixteen decisions. Mons. M. E. Blanc's Vae d'Or was not unworthy to grace the list of winners in 1905.

Llangiby, belonging to Mr. L. Newmann, would most likely have won the St. Leger in 1906 as well, had all gone well with him, but the story went round that he strained himself by jumping about while being saddled at Doncaster. Lally had a wonderful turn of speed in 1907 and Mr. J. B. Joel's Your Majesty was a St. Leger winner, if belonging to the moderate class as Leger winners go. The late Mr. Fairie's Bayardo was considerably about the average and Mr. Fairie's Lemberg was the seventh Derby winner to annex the ten thousand pounder. The dead-heater that year—Neil Gow owned by Lord Roseberry, was a Two Thousand victor and Lord Derby's Swynford was a St. Leger winner. Prince Palatine won in 1912 beating the favourite Stedfast who ran second to Sunstar in the 1911 Derby.

For some considerable time the price paid for Flying Fox (30,000 guineas) which Mons. M. E. Blance paid was the record, but Prince Palatine realised £40,000 which would have been £45,000, but for a beating at Goodwood and that was a new record. But this year Mr. Martinez de Hoz paid £40,000 cash and the free service of two mares, for five years for an Argentine crack—Botafago—the equivalent of £45,000. And then we come, after Prince Palatine's victory, to Tracery and Hapsburg in 1913 and 1914.


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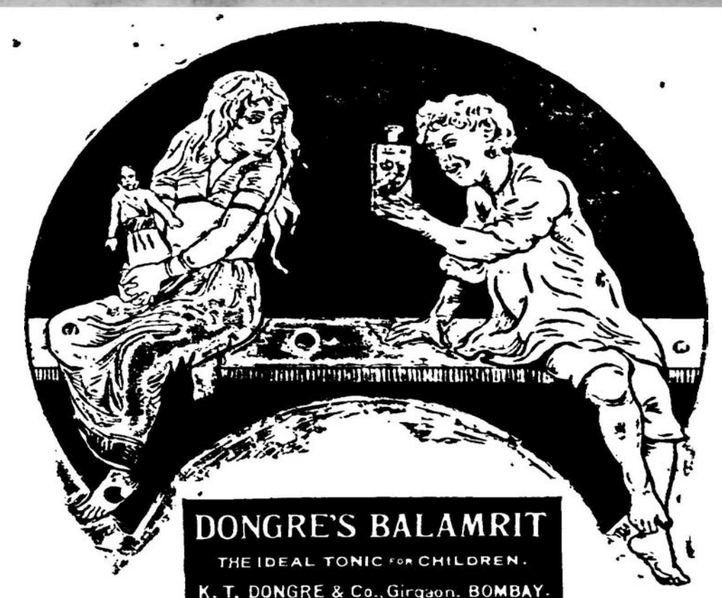

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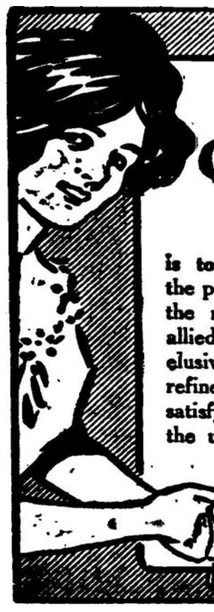

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# THE WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, August 2.

The storm from the bay is now central over Pendra. It has given moderate to heavy rainfall locally in Orissa and Central Provinces. It will probably move westwards to-day. Rain has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, Gujarat, Central India, Central Provinces, west coast of the Peninsula are Mysore and local in Upper Burma, Bengal, Bihar, United Provinces, east and north Punjab, Kashmir, Rajputana and Bombay Deccan. A few falls also occurred in Assam, north west Frontier Province, Baluchistan, Hyderabad, south east Madras and north Madras coast.

The Principal amounts are:—Victoria Point two inches, Mergui, Moulmein three, Tavoy seven, Minbu a half, Kyaukpyu, Sibsagar, Cox's Bazar, Barisal one and a half, Cuttack two, Sambalpur, Ranchi three, Benares, Mainpuri a half, Jhansi three quarters, Ambala one, Lahore a quarter, Rawalpindi one and half, Murree four, Khushab, Gulmarg, Harnai one, Kalat, Bikaner three quarters, Jaipur one and half, Dwarka, Veraval a half, Deesa, Ahmedabad a quarter, Surat one, Nowgong three quarters, Seoni three, Nagpur two, Pachmarhi four, Hoshangabad, Pendra, Raipur, Jubbulpore one and half, Jagdalpur, Ratnagiri, Marmagoa, Kaswar, Belgaum one, Mangalore one and half, Calicut four, Cochin two, Mercara five, Coimbatore, Kodaikanal three quarters, Ootacamund one.

Forecast:—Increase of rain in northwest of Peninsula.

## RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

| STATIONS. | 24 hours to 8 a.m. of 2nd Aug. 1919. | Total since 1st June 1919 to Date. | June 1st to 2nd Aug. 1917 | June 1st to 2nd Aug. 1918 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | In. Ct. | In. Ct. | In. Ct. | In. Ct. |
| Colaba (Observatory) .. | 0 14 | 48 24 | 28 37 | 15 18 |
| Fort (St. George's Hospital) | 0 76 | 52 76 | 29 88 | 15 24 |
| Esplanade (Gok. Tej. Hospital) | 0 75 | 50 63 | 29 27 | 16 13 |
| Byculla (J. J. Hospital) .. | 0 77 | 45 83 | 29 47 | 15 75 |

## TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY: COLABA.

Bombay, 1st August 1919

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 6 p. m, and 10 p.m.

| | |
|---|---|
| Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. | 29.625 Inch. |
| Temperature of Air | 80.2 Deg |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer | 77.9 ,, |
| Dew Point | 77.1 ,, |
| Relative humidity of Air | 0.902 ,, |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy 10) | 9.4 ,, |
| Maximum temperature of Air | 83.3 ,, |
| Minimum do. | 78.2 ,, |
| General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight | W. |
| Movement of Wind | 283 Miles |
| Fall of Rain | 0.37 Inche |
| Total fall during month | 0.37 ,, |
| Do. do. year | 46.32 ,, |
| Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 2nd | 0.03 ,, |

## SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

| Day of Week | Day of Month | HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time. | Depth on Sill. | LOW WATER. Day of Month | Bombay Mean time. | Depth on Sill. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Aug. | h. m. | ft. in. | Aug. | h. m. | ft. in. |
| Sat. | 2 | m 3 10 | 25 9 | 3 | m 8 40 | 19 3 |
| | | 3 0a | 25 6 | | 9 24a | 17 10 |
| Sun. | 3 | m 3 53 | 25 0 | 3 | m 9 18 | 20 1 |
| | | 3 31a | 25 6 | | 10 2a | 18 5 |
| Mon. | 4 | m 4 43 | 24 5 | 4 | m 10 6 | 21 0 |
| | | 4 10a | 24 9 | | 10 52a | 18 8 |
| Tues. | 5 | m 5 46 | 24 1 | 5 | m 11 20 | 21 9 |
| | | 5 0a | 24 2 | | 11 57a | 18 9 |
| Wed. | 6 | m 7 06 | 24 1 | 6 | | |
| | | 6 12a | 23 10 | | 1 6a | 21 10 |
| Thur. | 7 | m 8 45 | 24 9 | 7 | m 1 18 | 18 9 |
| | | 8 32a | 23 10 | | 2 2a | 21 4 |
| Fri. | 8 | m 9 35 | 23 7 | 8 | m 2 15 | 18 1 |
| | | 8 52a | 24 4 | | 3 24a | 20 8 |

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aug. | 2 (Saturday | Sunrise 6h. 15m. | Sunset | 7h. | 15m. |
| ,, | 3 (Sunday) | ,, 6h. 16m. | ,, | 7h. | 14m. |
| ,, | 4 (Monday) | ,, 6h. 16m. | ,, | 7h. | 13m. |
| ,, | 5 (Tuesday) | ,, 6h. 16m. | ,, | 7h. | 13m. |
| ,, | 6 (Wednesday) | ,, 6h. 17m. | ,, | 7h. | 12m. |
| ,, | 7 (Thursday | ,, 6h. 17m. | ,, | 7h. | 12m. |
| ,, | 8 (Friday) | ,, 6h. 17m. | ,, | 7h. | 11m. |

Phases of the Moon:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| First Quarter | 4d. | 1h. | 41-5m. a.m. |
| Full Moon | 11d. | 11h. | 6-5m. p.m. |
| Last Quarter | 18d. | 9h. | 26-1m. p.m. |
| New Moon | 25d. | 9h. | 7-1m. p.m. |

## STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 6-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 2nd August, 1919, was 29.312 inches For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.13 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 8.45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

## DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at hours on Saturday, the 2nd August, 1919, giving data for the preceding 24 hours:—

The Punjab.—Nearly general rain has again fallen in the subordinate districts; Rawalpindi has had 1.58in., Lahpre 0.26in. and Ambala 1.16in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is above normal except in the east Punjab. Day temperature is in considerable defect in the north Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Mainpuri reports 0.39in. of rain and Jhansi 0.80in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is locally below normal. Day temperature is above the average at Agra.

Sind and Rajputana.—Rainfall has been nearly general in north Rajputana; Bikaner has had 0.77in. and Jaipur 1.61in. Skies are clear in upper Sind and are moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect at Jacobabad. Day temperature is above normal at Bikaner.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Dwarka reports 0.50in., Veraval 0.54in., Rajkot 0.14in., Surat 1.04in., Ahmedabad 0.34in., Deesa 0.19in. and Neemuch 0.23in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Day temperature is below normal in the north of Gujarat and Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—There has been nearly general rain; Jubbulpore has had 1.30in., Saugor 0.64in., Hoshangabad 1.25in., Amraoti 0.27in., Nagpur 1.90in. and Raipur 1.56in. Skies are generally overcast. Day temperature is in defect at Nagpur and Saugor.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Bombay has had 0.14in., Ratnagiri 0.99in., Mormugao 1.00in., and Karwar 0.95in. Skies are generally overcast.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum reports 0.98in. of rain and Malegaon and Nizamabad 0.16in. each. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Day temperature is below normal at Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—The storm from the Bay is situated this morning in the neighbourhood of Raipur and has caused widespread rain in the central parts of the country. It appears to be moving in a westnorthwesterly direction. Rainfall has been nearly general on the west coast, Gujarat, Kathiawar, the Central Provinces, north Rajputana and the submontane Punjab, and local in the United Provinces, Central India West, the Bombay Deccan, north Hyderabad, Mysore and the Carnatic. The falls have been heavy in Malabar.

An increase of rainfall appears probable in the north Bombay Deccan, Central India West, and Gujarat and a decrease in the Punjab.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 1st August, 1919.

The storm at the head of the Bay has crossed the coast near Balasore and is moving very slowly in a northwesterly direction. It is not yet giving very heavy rain.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, the east and north Punjab, Gujarat, Central India East, on the west coast of the Peninsula and on the north Madras coast; and local in the United Provinces, Hyderabad, Mysore and the Madras Deccan. A few falls have also occurred in Assam, the southwest Punjab, Kashmir, Baluchistan and the Bombay Deccan.

Chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Mergui, Tavoy, Kyaukpyu one and a half inches; Diamond Island, Youngoo two, Akyab four; Yamethin a half; Minbu, Monywa, Bhamo one; Cox's Bazar, Barisal two; Darjiling one and a half; Balasore three; Chaibasa, Daltonganj one and a half; Bahraich, Meerut one; Boorkee two; Ludhiana, Sialkot one and a half; Murree six; Gulmarg, Harnai a quarter; Sutna one; Seoni and a half; Mercara two; Gopalpur four.

## OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON SATURDAY, THE 2nd OF AUG. 1919.

| STATIONS. | Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours. | Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours. | Rainfall. Hours dis. | Rainfall. 8 hrs. | Rainfall. Past 24 hours. | Rainfall. Total 1st June to date. | Rainfall. Departure, 1st June to date. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PERSIAN GULF— | | | | | | | |
| Bushire .. | 96.0 | 84.0 | 56 | .. | 0.0 | 0.0 | .. |
| Do (Sick) | 96.0 | 84.0 | 56 | .. | 0.0 | 0.0 | .. |
| Jask .. | 94.4 | 83.0 | 58 | .. | 0.0 | 0.0 | —0.08 |
| Muskat .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Do. (Sick) | 90.0 | 84.0 | 56 | .. | 0.1 | 0.1 | —0.16 |
| PUNJAB— | | | | | | | |
| Multan .. | 98.4 | 84.0 | 76 | .. | 4.99 | 7.99 | +2.21 |
| Rawalpindi .. | 99.8 | 74.5 | 92 | 1.58 | 16.80 | 24.80 | +6.89 |
| Lahore .. | 95.6 | 77.1 | 96 | 0.54 | 11.45 | 14.15 | +4.15 |
| Minter .. | 97.8 | 78.2 | 92 | .. | 5.44 | 7.38 | +2.38 |
| Ambala .. | 92.2 | 76.2 | 70 | 1.22 | .. | .. | .. |
| Delhi .. | 93.0 | 79.8 | 83 | 0.03 | 4.37 | 6.69 | .. |
| UNITED PROVINCES— | | | | | | | |
| Agra .. | 92.6 | 80.9 | 70 | .. | 3.95 | 5.80 | —2.80 |
| Saharanpur .. | 89.5 | 78.4 | 76 | .. | 9.65 | 10.05 | +0.06 |
| Jhansi .. | 88.6 | 74.2 | 80 | 0.56 | 27.04 | 30.65 | +10.65 |
| Cawnpore .. | 92.0 | 78.1 | 88 | .. | 10.18 | 11.39 | —3.39 |
| Allahabad .. | 90.2 | 76.1 | 78 | 0.06 | 13.20 | 13.34 | —3.34 |
| SIND & RAJPUTANA— | | | | | | | |
| Jacobabad .. | 102.1 | 84.6 | 56 | .. | 0.20 | 0.20 | —1.08 |
| Karachi .. | 88.4 | 77.2 | 92 | .. | 1.75 | 2.30 | —2.30 |
| Ajmer .. | 95.8 | 74.0 | 80 | .. | 0.24 | 0.51 | —0.51 |
| Jaipur .. | 89.5 | 72.4 | 80 | .. | 2.65 | 1.79 | —0.72 |
| Kalat .. | 89.0 | 79.6 | 75 | .. | 11.58 | 11.58 | —0.72 |
| Mount Abu .. | 73.0 | 64.6 | 96 | 0.06 | 18.21 | 18.10 | .. |
| GUJARAT KATHIAWAR & CENTRAL INDIA— | | | | | | | |
| Surat .. | 93.4 | 74.2 | 87 | 1.12 | 3.66 | 5.21 | —5.21 |
| Deesa .. | 93.5 | 77.5 | 89 | 0.50 | 4.79 | 5.03 | —5.03 |
| Dwarka .. | 83.1 | 76.3 | 93 | 1.30 | 6.70 | 4.80 | —4.80 |
| Veraval .. | 88.5 | 76.5 | 87 | 0.37 | 17.43 | 21.63 | +1.63 |
| Rajkot .. | 91.0 | 75.0 | 90 | 0.28 | 5.23 | 5.23 | —5.23 |
| Bhavnagar Para. | 87.5 | 79.0 | 95 | 0.06 | 21.79 | 21.16 | —1.16 |
| Gogoh .. | 90.0 | 75.9 | 88 | 0.06 | 10.38 | 5.94 | —5.94 |
| Ahmedabad .. | 88.6 | 75.0 | 95 | 0.63 | 14.46 | 12.63 | +2.63 |
| Deesa .. | 97.6 | 74.5 | 90 | .. | 0.42 | 4.57 | —4.57 |
| Neemuch .. | 89.1 | 74.1 | 88 | .. | 22.06 | 17.40 | +7.40 |
| Indore .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| CENTRAL PROVINCES— | | | | | | | |
| Jubbulpore .. | 79.0 | 72.7 | 88 | 1.67 | 29.21 | 32.85 | +2.85 |
| Saugor .. | 78.2 | 73.0 | 96 | 0.97 | 15.99 | 14.26 | +4.26 |
| Hoshangabad .. | 84.1 | 74.6 | 93 | .. | 25.84 | 24.83 | +0.83 |
| Khandwa .. | 86.9 | 75.1 | 88 | .. | 14.19 | 14.05 | +0.05 |
| Akola .. | 87.9 | 76.5 | 95 | .. | 19.26 | 14.08 | +4.08 |
| Amraoti .. | 84.8 | 75.3 | 96 | .. | 12.13 | 8.89 | +3.89 |
| Nagpur .. | 82.6 | 77.1 | 97 | .. | 29.02 | 31.55 | +5.55 |
| Chanda .. | 84.2 | 77.6 | 99 | 0.07 | 23.58 | 23.96 | +6.96 |
| Raipur .. | 87.2 | 79.1 | 91 | 0.62 | 36.49 | 41.52 | +15.27 |
| KONKAN— | | | | | | | |
| Bombay .. | 86.1 | 78.2 | 91 | 0.49 | 43.10 | 43.77 | +3.77 |
| Ratnagiri .. | 91.1 | 76.1 | 93 | 1.63 | 64.73 | 64.81 | +4.81 |
| Marmugoa .. | 92.5 | .. | 95 | 1.03 | 58.79 | 54.12 | —4.12 |
| Karwar .. | 89.0 | 74.1 | 95 | 1.85 | 72.38 | 70.09 | —5.09 |
| BOMBAY DECCAN & HYDERABAD— | | | | | | | |
| Malegaon .. | 87.6 | 74.0 | 79 | .. | 9.67 | 9.05 | —9.05 |
| Ahmednagar .. | 89.3 | 71.8 | 84 | .. | 8.89 | 8.14 | —8.14 |
| Poona .. | 82.0 | 71.6 | 87 | 0.02 | 8.71 | 3.82 | —3.82 |
| Sholapur .. | 91.4 | 72.0 | 80 | .. | 11.51 | 13.72 | +2.21 |
| Bijapur .. | 87.3 | 72.1 | 78 | .. | 4.91 | 2.74 | —2.74 |
| Belgaum .. | 73.1 | 67.4 | 95 | 0.38 | 15.98 | 7.13 | —7.13 |
| Aurangabad .. | 86.9 | 72.1 | 84 | 0.02 | 9.27 | 4.28 | —4.28 |
| Nizamabad (Indur) | 90.1 | 73.8 | 84 | 0.22 | 14.32 | 17.99 | —7.99 |
| Hyderabad .. | 85.6 | 72.2 | 84 | 0.96 | 13.94 | 17.76 | +3.76 |
| MALABAR & CEYLON— | | | | | | | |
| Mangalore .. | 81.8 | 72.9 | 87 | 0.54 | 60.32 | 45.80 | —14.80 |
| Calicut .. | 80.3 | 73.6 | 93 | 1.06 | 52.42 | 33.71 | —18.71 |
| Cochin .. | 81.9 | 71.8 | 87 | 1.69 | 49.53 | 47.62 | —2.91 |
| Colombo .. | 84.8 | 75.9 | 91 | 0.25 | 7.85 | 5.50 | —5.35 |
| MADRAS EXCLUDING— | | | | | | | |
| MALABAR AND MYSORE— | | | | | | | |
| Masulipatam .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Bellary .. | 96.3 | 75.5 | 61 | 0.02 | 2.22 | 1.56 | —1.56 |
| Cuddapah .. | 93.0 | 79.3 | 79 | .. | 14.17 | 17.23 | +7.23 |
| Madras .. | 95.7 | 81.1 | 69 | .. | 8.65 | 12.73 | +2.73 |
| Bangalore .. | 78.8 | 67.4 | 82 | 0.53 | 7.96 | 15.05 | +8.05 |
| Coimbatore .. | 88.7 | 71.9 | 66 | .. | 1.93 | 1.24 | —1.24 |
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# Every Curve and Dimple of Baby's wonderful little Body

is dear to you---from the clustering curls on his little head down to his pretty pink toes---and as you watch your precious darling growing bigger and stronger and lovelier every day, you will be more than ever glad that you insisted from the first that his food must be either his Mother's own Milk---or Glaxo.

For Baby's food is the building material from which he must obtain everything he needs to build up his little body, and if it is the *right* food, a strong beautiful building will result—Baby's flesh will be firm and warmly tinted—his bones straight and sound—his teeth will be like little pearls—his nerves and brain healthy and active.

Nobody can make the right kind of building material for Baby so well as a healthy Mother, and Baby will build up best if his Mother can give him enough breast milk to satisfy his needs. But if the mother's milk is not rich or plentiful enough or if she cannot nurse the child—then Glaxo comes to her aid.

For Glaxo is pure milk made as nourishing and easily digestible as healthy breast milk, and, as many Mothers have told us "it agrees with Baby just like breast milk." Baby will therefore readily take a bottle of Glaxo in turn with the breast, and this is perhaps the best way of feeding Baby, for not only is Baby well nourished, but the strain on the Mother is relieved and she has so much more freedom. Should she have to go away suddenly, Baby is ill or worried, she knows that Baby will take his Glaxo quite contentedly and the regularity of his feeding will not be interfered with.

Or, if she prefers to do so, the Mother can increase and enrich the supply of breast milk and build up her own strength by herself taking one or two glasses of hot rich Glaxo daily, or milk puddings made with Glaxo

But if Baby cannot have any breast milk then Glaxo should be his sole food from birth, for pure, uncontaminated milk is the only food suitable for Baby, and that is what Glaxo is—the very best of pure, rich milk made still more nourishing with extra cream and milk sugar. Like breast milk, Glaxo is entirely free from starch, flour, malt, or cane sugar, and it is superior to ordinary milk because the Glaxo Process makes it germ-free and easily digestible by even a very weak baby from birth. *A doctor says:* "Glaxo is superior to (ordinary) cow's milk for infants being so much more digestible, and should be absolutely invaluable to mothers who for some reason cannot suckle their infants."

(Signed)——*M. R. C. S., L. R. C. P.*

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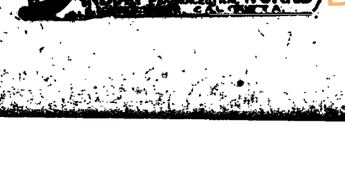
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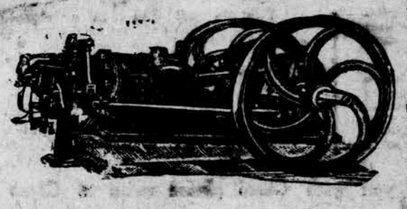

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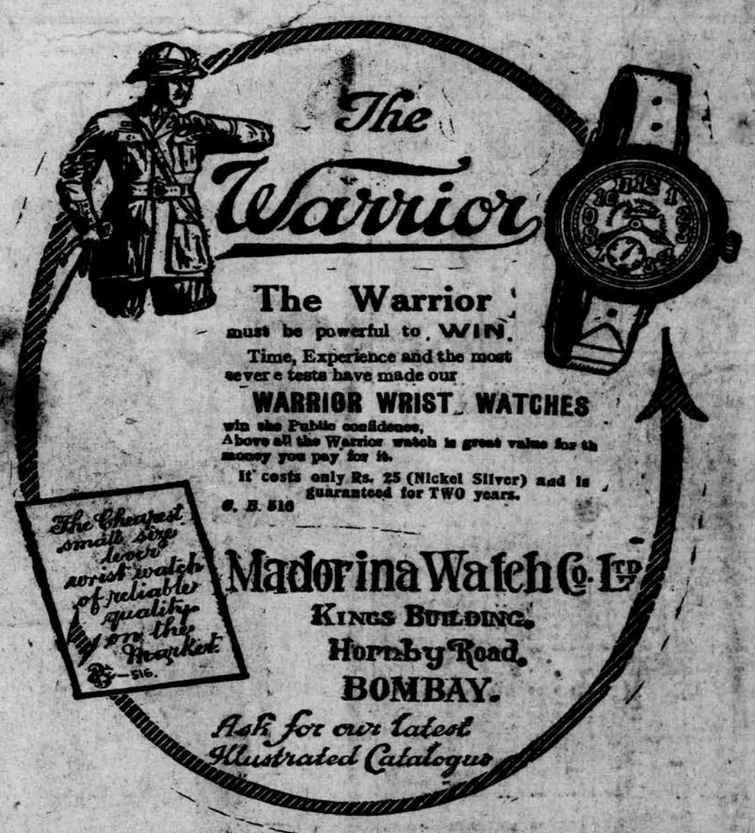
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